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密勒氏評論報

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ONE of those unfortunate occurrences which serve no other purpose than to ruffle the feelings of all foreign residents in China, and which do not further the ambitions of the Chinese nation—whose claims to secure a return of the authority which many years ago was wrested from them under the guise of extra-territoriality rests on much firmer foundations than the perpetration of such petty incidents—occurred the latter part of last week at Woosung when the China Navigation steamer Hsin Peking, flying the British flag, was stopped by a Chinese gunboat firing two shots across her bows. Marines from the Chinese gunboat then boarded her and demanded possession of 24 passengers who were suspected of being Ningpo rebels. The Captain of the ship refused permission to the marines to take away the alleged rebels, and called attention to the fact that the Chinese had committed an offence against the British flag by coming on board the ship by means of a display of force. The Chinese officers then insisted upon remaining on board and when the Hsin Peking docked on the French Bund in Shanghai, the British Consul telephoned to the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs and demanded that the Chinese officers and marines be ordered off the ship; and this was done. The question of whether there was any evidence to hold the 24 suspected men as rebels was thrashed out in the French Mixed Court at Shanghai early this week. The point at issue between the Chinese and British authorities is, of course, that of extraterritoriality: Foreign vessels in Chinese waters should not be interfered with by the Chinese authorities. However, in view of the fact that China and Great Britain at present are allies in war, it is not expected that anything more than a formal protest will be made against the Chinese action in this case.

DISCUSSING an article entitled "America's Paramount Interest in China," by the Rev. Doremus Scudder, Pastor of the Union Church in Tokio, (which was reprinted from the Springfield *Republican* in MILLARD'S REVIEW, November 20), *The Herald of Asia*, a Japanese weekly journal published at Tokio by Mr. Zumoto, who has had a long journalistic experience as the editor of daily papers in the Japanese capital, and also in Korea, and who has travelled extensively in America, while admitting that Dr. Scudder's intentions are altogether friendly, seeing that the whole burden of his article was that Japan and the United States should work hand in hand in the regeneration of China, is constrained to enter a strong protest against any claim such as he makes for America's paramount interest in China. Mr. Zumoto while recognizing the fact that American policy towards China has been uniformly sympathetic and generous cannot see that this should "entitle America to

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a special position in China in preference to a similar position claimed by Japan." The following are extracts from Mr. Zumoto's arguments:

Instinct tells us that our destiny is inseparably bound up with China's destiny. We know that the future of our economic development is entirely dependent upon a free and unmolested supply of raw materials from China, and it is also obvious that the maintenance of order and tranquility in China and her freedom from Western aggression is absolutely necessary for our own safety and for the progress of enlightenment in Eastern Asia. It will, thus, be seen that our right to paramount interests in China transcends all other considerations. It is sufficiently urgent to sweep aside whatever claim America might put forth for a special position on the strength of the disinterested services she has rendered to China, even if such services were a hundred times more valuable. This is the basic factor of Far Eastern politics, and a firm grasp of its significance is the first essential in all intelligent discussions of the Asiatic situation.

Dr. Scudder is hardly less astray when he asserts that those who recognize the necessity of our occupying a special position in China form a minority among the intelligent section of the people. He makes this astounding statement on the strength of what he observes in the columns of our periodical publications, which he rightly says very often reflect intelligent opinion more faithfully than the daily Press. Necessity makes us a very careful and extensive reader of our magazine articles on all sorts of topics, especially those connected with the Far Eastern situation, and we can declare without any fear of contradiction that the sentiments finding vent in all important periodical organs is decidedly in favor of the so-called Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia. In fact we can safely say that the idea permeates the whole thinking section of the people without distinction of class or party. Our paramountcy in the Far East is not a mere doctrine; it is an accomplished fact which the whole Japanese nation is determined to uphold with all its might.

PRESIDENT Wilson, whose messages and other utterances since the beginning of the war and especially since America joined in the struggle to establish democracy throughout the world, have opened up to men's minds new visions of freedom, has just delivered his address at the opening of the sixty-ninth Congress. This message well takes its place as a world document and justly entitles the American President his acknowled position as speaker for the allied governments. It is especially gratifying that a complete account of it has been cabled to the Far East where the same problems of democracy are being fought out, as are being struggled for on the battle fields of Europe. In discussing America's aims in the war, the President says:

First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as German power, a thing without conscience or honour or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of nations: and second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace, when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgement of nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of the covenant for the life of the world, we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and to pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full and impartial justice, justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

IN answering those who through pacifist or other misguided motives, have been working for a compromise or an unsatisfactory peace, the President's words leave no doubt as to the serious purpose of America in entering the war:

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of material, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us through properly accredited representatives that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established their power over other lands and peoples than their own; over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary; over the hitherto free Balkan States; over Turkey and within Asia, which must be relinquished.

We owe it to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to re-arrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe and their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign Courts or parties. And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable and absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold must sacred throughout our life as a nation.

AND then following out the President's announced statements that America has no quarrel with the German people, and that America will be no party to a plan for dismembering the German Empire, Mr. Wilson said: "We are

fighting for their emancipation from fear along with our own; from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world-empires. No one is threatening the existence or independence or peaceful enterprise of the German Empire. The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still after the war is over continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the Partnership of Nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnership of a real peace." The address closes in the following stirring words:

It is because it is for us a war of high and disinterested purpose in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right: a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we felt ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intentions, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired. I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly in order that all the world may know that, even in the heat and ardour of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying this war through to its end, we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honour among nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The Hand of God laid upon nations. He will show them favour, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of his own justice and mercy.

THE American Express Company, which is opening its first office in China in Shanghai, this month, is another American company that is paying strict attention to the character and type of men it is sending out for service in foreign trade. This company has hundreds of offices scattered throughout Europe, Central and South America, and Australia, and is now opening similar branches in the Orient, one having been established in Japan a few months ago. According to a statement of Mr. R. A. Foulks, director of the company's business in Asia and Australia, the American Express Company in the future may restrict its employes in overseas branches to men who have had at least a two-year's university training and, furthermore, no man will be appointed to a foreign position unless through his character and general ability, he shows that he is of managerial caliber. This announcement is strictly in line with the policy that is being followed by nearly all American firms of consequence who are now engaging in foreign trade and in many ways it promises more for the future permanence of that trade than any other possible action. An official with one of the leading American firms in Shanghai recently informed us that it costs his company approximately five thousand dollars gold to employ a man and train him to the point where he will be "worth his salt" in the company's business in China; hence the great necessity of paying close attention to the type of man selected in the first place. This company employs college graduates, not because they are any better than the non-college graduates at first, but because the chances are greater that they *will make good, if they are college graduates.* If the employe has had special training along the line that he is to engage in, so much the better. In this connection, it is pertinent to reproduce a paragraph in a letter from a subscriber to the REVIEW in Madras, India: "If American exporting firms could only realize that their country is judged, not by the quality of goods they send out, not by the progress it is making, nor yet by its up-to-date business methods—but solely by the men they send out, I'm sure the heads of big houses at home would think twice before sending representatives. In these times of closely drawn national feelings and jealousies every business man is truly a representative of his country and watched accordingly. When a false step is made, the discredit is more to the company and the country represented than to the person involved, hence the very great importance of selecting the right man in the first place."

ANOTHER example of the growing interest of America in affairs in China is to be found in the fact that the Roman Catholic churches in America have sent a delegate to China in the person of the Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of the recently established Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary situated at Ossining, New York, a reception having been given at the Astor House Hotel last Thursday by Bishop Paris, S. J., in order that the Rev. Father Walsh and the many Roman Catholics here, might become better acquainted. Up until this time Roman Catholics from America have been content to leave the direction of their religious affairs in China in the hands of European priests, but the importance of American Roman Catholic interests in Shanghai, and China generally, has now reached the point where a more definitely

American organization is contemplated. The greater part of the missionary work on behalf of the Roman Catholic church in China is at present and has been for centuries, conducted by French (assisted by Belgian) priests, although there are also quite a number of priests from other European countries, for instance, Spanish priests, many of whom, since the transfer of the Philippine Islands from Spain to America, have established themselves in Shanghai and other parts of China. The advent of Americans in the Roman Catholic field here will doubtless have a stimulating effect on the operations of that religious organization, similar to that characterizing other lines of endeavor in China to which Americans have contributed some of the energy that the training and experience gained in the United States have taught them to exert.

A WELCOME relief from the steady stream of details concerning actual warfare which Reuter's agency has been furnishing to this part of the world for the past several years was the information contained in a telegram the latter part of last week pointing out that the names Lenin, Trotsky, and Krylenko (the Maximalists leaders) are assumed, and that the real names of these people are Cederblum, Braunstein, and Aaron Abram (off?). Reuter's agent quite cleverly added the comment that these names are non-Russian, the inference being that they were German; and several papers in printing the telegrams put on headings stating that these people bore Teutonic names. Without any further explanation the information as it stands is likely to be misleading, although there can be no doubt that these people are Teutonic in sympathy. The fact is that these names, while having the appearance of being German, are in reality Jewish, and the story of how the great mass of Jewish people come to have Teutonic names is quite an interesting one, dating back to the time of Frederick the Great and the old Kingdom of Poland, which was the original home of the ancestors of the greater part of the Jews now living in Russia, Austria, and Germany, the Kingdom of Poland having been divided between those three countries. In the days when Frederick the Great ruled Prussia the Jews still continued the custom handed down from patriarchal days of designating their people not by family names but by given names, for instance Isaac the son of Jacob, or Haim the son of Abraham. When, as a result of revolution and war, it became the fate of Poland to have the direction of its affairs placed mainly in the hands of the guiding genius of Prussia, a decree went forth that henceforth the Jews of Poland should adopt the more modern method of designating their people and that they would have to adopt family names. It must be remembered that at that period the condition of the Jewish people as a whole was most pitiable and this decree, being promulgated in the German language, which very few of the Jewish population in those days were acquainted with, was not generally obeyed, mainly because its import was not clearly understood. The small percentage of educated people among the Hebrews, however, obeyed the decree and in doing so typified the natural artistic inclination of this then very much-oppressed race by giving themselves such names as Rosenkranz (wreath of roses), Goldstein (gold stone) Strauss (nosegay) and Cederblum (cedar flower). When the time-limit for taking on modern family names had expired and Frederick the Great found that a great mass of the Jewish residents had not obeyed his decree, he adopted a method which was quite characteristic of his genius; he simply sent out squads of his soldiers through the ghettoes, highways and byways with instructions to *give* them names—as far as possible a name connoting their personal appearance or characteristics. With the prejudice existing among Prussians in those days against the Jewish race it was only natural that Frederick's soldiers should carry out his orders with great glee. Some of the names that were thus tacked on to the Jews of Poland were certainly insulting, shameful, and disgraceful; the most heinous examples have by this time disappeared, as succeeding generations of the families concerned gradually changed their names so that the stigma attached to the original name was either removed or softened. As an example of how Jewish names are changed, it may be mentioned in passing that the original name of a well known American family, Belmont (which is French for Beautiful Mountain) was originally Schoenberg, which is simply Yiddish, (which word itself is old, corrupt German for Jewish) for the same thing. The above is

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

merely an example of a name changed from one language to another, the idea remaining the same. But the great mass of descendants of Jews hailing from Poland in the time of Frederick the Great had good reason to change their names in order to obliterate the meaning itself, although such names as Gottschalck and Halschneider (respectively God's rascal and throat-cutter) still survive, as may be seen from a directory of any large city in Europe or America, in addition to many others which are exceptionally offensive.

IT is only natural that the Jewish people in Russia should take advantage of the present upheaval to seize as large a share in the control of events in that distracted country as they possibly can, and thus in some measure recoup themselves for the sufferings, indignities, and privations, which they have had to endure under the Romanoff and previous regimes. It is a surprising fact that even many well-educated Americans and Europeans are not aware of the fact that in Russia a Jew was confined in his residence to certain definite districts, the most of them already greatly overcrowded, and from the confines of which he could not escape without special permission, this only being given rarely and then because it was paid for. The object of this restriction, as of hundreds of others, was to circumscribe the activities of this race, which was anathema to the Russian Orthodox church. There were certain exceptions to the restrictions on travel imposed on the Jewish people, a notorious example being the one which furnishes the *motif* for a very successful drama presented in London last month, entitled "The Yellow Ticket." Baldly put, a yellow ticket was issued by the Russian police to a woman of the underworld, this being one of the classes which had the privilege of travelling everywhere in the Empire. The play in question treats of the not unusual circumstance that a perfectly respectable Jewish woman would avail herself of a yellow ticket in order to gain the privilege of travelling beyond the Pale.

"Dont's" for Foreigners When Discussing China

AFTER glancing over some hundreds of foreign newspapers, magazines and trade publications, many of them containing articles pertaining to the Far East, we would like to offer some advice to Americans and other foreigners on this subject:

Don't use the word "Chinaman" for it is about as pleasant to a "Chinese" as the word "Americanman" would be to an American.

Don't use the term "Jap" for the same reason. Say, "Japanese."

Don't make invidious comparisons between Chinese and Japanese. It's about as pleasant to a Chinese to be told of the superior accomplishments of the Japanese as it is to tell an American he is inferior to an Englishman.

Don't use the word "Chink" unless you are trying to form enemies wholesale.

Don't write your friends in Canton and tell them to give your best regards to your other friends who live in Peking, for it takes longer to travel from Canton to Peking than it requires to travel from New York City to San Francisco and return.

Don't address all missionaries as "Reverend," for the one you are addressing may be a physician, a teacher, or a Y. M. C. A. worker and not a minister of the gospel.

Don't imagine that all foreigners in China live in mud huts with thatched roofs, and subsist on rice.

Don't jump to the conclusion that because an American lives in China he is necessarily "warped" in his views on the "Chinese-Japanese" question, or that the same thing is true in the other direction if he happens to live in Japan.

Don't imagine that all Chinese women bind their feet, or that all Chinese men wear queues. Modern Chinese are discarding these things, just as modern American women are ceasing to wear "hobble skirts" and American men to wear "peg-top" trousers.

Don't ask your Chinese friend whether he eats rats and dogs. It will please him just about as much as it would please an American to ask him if he ate snakes and toad-frogs.

Don't try to make persons believe you know all about China, just because you have visited Chinatown in San Francisco, Shanghai, or Hongkong. They are no more like the real China than the East Side in New York is like America.

Don't say the "Far Eastern Question is of no consequence to me." Remember you may have said the same thing a few years ago discussing European affairs.

Don't call China a "heathen" nation, for Chinese civilization was well developed when the ancestors of Americans and modern Europeans were living in caves and huts made of skins and obtained their food by killing wild animals with stones and other primitive weapons, and then ate the flesh raw, because they did not know the use of fire.

When writing to your Chinese friends, always use the street address, for the American postmaster in Shanghai once estimated that there are more than five thousand Chinese in this city alone who have "Wong" as part of their names.

Don't become discouraged at China's struggles in establishing a permanent centralized government. After some thousands of years of

absolutism, it isn't possible to organize a modern democracy in six years. Remember that it required several years between 1776 and 1865 for the American nation to really establish itself.

Don't send the office boy or an unpopular salesman you want to get away from the home office to represent your firm in China, for the Chinese business men he happens to come in contact with may be graduates of American or European universities with "Ph. D." degrees.

Don't establish a branch office for your firm in China and expect to amass a fortune in three months. Firms that have been successful in China are those who have studied the field and worked just as carefully and painstakingly as they did when the business was started at home. You can't transplant an American business and expect it to blossom overnight on the soil of China. It must acclimate itself.

Don't send your Spanish catalogs (prepared for the South American trade) to Chinese merchants and expect them to be read.

Don't give your agent in China (unless you know him to be reliable) an appropriation for advertising your product in China, without investigating as to how the money is to be spent. It may be used for other purposes, such as the purchase of an automobile by the manager, or the payment of his rent. Select your advertising mediums in China just as carefully as you do at home.

Don't expect all Chinese to be honest any more than you expect all Americans to be honest.

Don't think that because one or two Chinese in your city operate laundries, that all Chinese in China are engaged in the same kind of business.

Don't try to purchase "chop suey" in China. It's a dish prepared by Chinese in America for American consumption and is unknown in China.

This list might be extended for several columns, but the REVIEW does not wish to deprive its subscribers in China of the pleasure of sending in additions to the list. Does anyone else know of any additional popular misconceptions regarding China and the Chinese, that are prevalent in America or Europe?

"The Cup that Inebriates" in China.

IN view of the stringent regulations that have been put into force as regards the manufacture and sale of spirits and other alcoholic drinks in nearly all the countries engaged in war, and particularly in view of the fact that the number of states in America which have gone "dry" has been increasing very rapidly of late so that only a few of the older ones such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey still allow drinking habits a full rein, it will be interesting to discuss the subject of the use of alcohol as a beverage from the point of view of the Chinese, and of foreigners in China.

Dr. Arthur Stanley in a lecture delivered in Shanghai last month on the subject of "Alcohol and Efficiency" mentioned that the origin of the alcohol habit was to be traced to a desire for excitement, but that as time went on the drinking bar would probably disappear for the reason that, through improved educational methods, life was becoming more interesting. In commenting on this lecture the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai stated: "China is often held up to the West as almost a model of temperance in the use of alcohol, but there are Chinese districts where drunkenness and its attendant evils are as common almost as they are in any Western land, and since the attempted suppression of opium, drinking is said to be largely on the increase." This statement is not supported by any statistics or facts to identify the districts referred to, and while it may be true that an impetus to drinking has been given in China by the fact that opium has to a large extent been suppressed, the tendency referred to by the *North China Daily News* is greatly exaggerated. There are no "Chinese districts where drunkenness and its attendant evils are as common almost as they are in any Western land" simply because the objects with which Chinese and Westerners drink are diametrically opposed to each other. Just as in his outlook upon immortality the Westerner generally seeks for a "happy" existence, while the Oriental generally speaking desires oblivion, so in his habits of dissipation the Westerner craves excitement, while the Oriental hopes for "peace." The Irishman when he becomes drunk usually indulges in a wild rampage; a Chinese smoking opium, or even when making use of a Western drink, usually is satisfied to lie down somewhere and keep quiet. Incidentally it may be stated that Western civilization has a tendency to break down the stolidity of the nerves of the Oriental, nor is this to be wondered at. In the Settlement of Shanghai, for instance, the Chinese, as well as the foreign residents, have to be continually on the alert not to be run over by motorcars, tramcars, or carriages. The reputation which the Chinese have for not having nerves was gained through a long line of ancestors who enjoyed an extremely uneventful, quiet, and non-nerve-racking existence. We are informed that a tendency is developing among Chinese to indulge in Western drinks; possibly this comes as a natural corollary to "Western" nerves.

A Chinese diplomat in London some years ago quite cleverly brought out the point that China has had just as great an influence on Western civilization in times gone by as Western civilization is having at present upon China. Chinese tea was the magic fluid which had influenced Western civilization; until Chinese tea

was introduced in Europe the Queens of England and their households used to drink beer for breakfast, but with the introduction of the soothing, fragrant Chinese herb, "brown October ale" gradually disappeared from the breakfast table. To-day the tea habit is just as firmly established in England as it is in China, in fact in one respect even more so. The custom of having afternoon tea is so ingrained in British life that even in London business houses and in many industrial establishments—at least this was the case until the outbreak of the war—operations are temporarily suspended while tea is being served. Some years ago an American manufacturer who had opened a branch in London thought to break down this custom, which he considered as silly, but soon found himself with a strike on his hands. After having it brought to his attention how firmly this afternoon tea habit was entrenched in the British character he gracefully assented to the custom and adopted it himself.

The Chinese Customs statistics list "Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc." under four headings: (1) Beer, porter; (2) spirits, not including spirits of wine; (3) wines; (4) other beverages. This is one of the lines of business upon which the war as a whole in its relation to China seems to have had very little effect.

Somewhat more than eight hundred thousand taels worth of beer and porter were imported into China in 1914, and practically the same amount last year. The most striking change is that the six hundred thousand taels worth that came from Germany in 1914 appear in the imports of 1916 from Japan, so that the import from Japan, which in 1914 was slightly over half a million taels, has risen in 1916 to something more than six hundred thousand taels. It is interesting to note that despite all that has been heard about the difficulties of securing freight space that the import of beer from England last year was higher than it was before the war; at any rate the Customs Statistics show that the import of beer from Great Britain last year was Tls 44,372 as against Tls 38,685 in 1914. The total import of beer and porter into China last year was Tls. 857,871. The two principal takers among Chinese ports were Tientsin and Shanghai; Tientsin's takings are the greater and on the increase, while Shanghai's takings are less and decreasing.

Wines to a value of about 50% more than of beer are imported from foreign countries to China yearly. About half of this is Japanese sake, a clear fluid manufactured from rice. It probably would be more appropriate to class sake as a spirit, but we understand that the U. S. government also classifies sake as a "wine." Outside of sake, the principal point of origin of wines brought to China is France, with Great Britain a fair second. Although Great Britain hardly produces any wines itself the enterprise of its leading merchants in effecting sales abroad has had such an influence on the wine trade that the raw product is brought from Italy, Spain, France, and other wine-producing countries to the British Isles to be bottled and exported.

Owing to the fact that sake appears as a "wine" in the Customs Statistics, Dairen is shown as having imported the greatest quantity of wines, but leaving this out of account Shanghai leads the ports of China in this respect, about Tls.230,000 worth of wines having been imported last year. Despite the war there has been an increase in the import of spirits to China. In 1914 the net import of spirits was Tls.654,624, while in 1916 they had risen to Tls.917,912. During these three years the import of spirits from America had quadrupled, although the figures for 1916 show only the modest value of Tls.5,856 for the American product. It is an amazing fact that the import of spirits from France during these three years has more than tripled, the import for 1914 having been Tls.76,335 and for 1916 Tls.262,232; this latter figure, however, is about Tls.100,000 short of the import from Great Britain in 1914, the figures for 1916 from England being less than those of 1914 by about Tls.30,000. More than a third of the spirits imported to China are consumed in Shanghai. The imports to Dairen constitute a value of over Tls.100,000, but it must be borne in mind that Dairen is the principal Customs port for the whole of Manchuria.

Like other countries, China has its national drink, *Samshu*, the name (which is the Cantonese pronunciation) being composed of the word *san*, meaning three, and the word *shao*, meaning fire, taken together in the sense of thrice-distilled. It is a colorless alcoholic liquor made from rice or large millet. It is brewed in several grades, one, in the opinion of the writer, closely resembling the Standard Oil Company's best grade of gasolene. The Chinese habit in drinking samshu is to consume it slowly, usually at meals, which follows the advice of a well-known American physician, "if you must drink, drink slowly and at your meals, for in this way the alcohol is diluted with the food and thus does not directly enter the system and cause dizziness." As mentioned previously in this article, the Chinese never drink themselves into a state of frenzy as many a foreigner does when he celebrates a victory or drowns his troubles following a defeat. According to Chinese history, in the Tsing Dynasty, the third century B. C., there was a great tendency toward drunkenness in China, especially among the *Literati* or literary class of scholars and writers, but the same history records that an imperial edict put an end to the custom by removing the heads of the offenders, so that since that time, China, while

not being a teetotaler, certainly takes its liquid stimulant in moderation. Foreigners who have lived in China for many years will state positively that in their entire experience the sight of a drunken Chinese has never been observed on the streets of a Chinese city and only this week one of the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association stated that he had seen but one drunken Chinese in his entire experience in China.

The figures quoted in the foregoing would tend to show that there is an increase on the part of the Chinese to consume foreign "drinks," and the writer recently has attended several purely Chinese dinners where Japanese beers were served. It may have, however, been served for the benefit of the foreigners present; but it was noticed that the Chinese (perhaps for the sake of politeness) consumed their portions without difficulty. But back to samshu. The Y. M. C. A. officials, who come into perhaps closer touch with all classes of Chinese than most foreigners, are of the opinion that drinking is increasing among the Chinese. Perhaps this is an indication of the growth of Western "civilization" among the Chinese, just as the growth of the imports of foreign perfumery, cosmetics and jewelry, is given as a sign that Chinese women are "advancing."

The Customs returns show that China produced approximately Tls. 1,836,888 of Samshu in 1916, which was an increase from Tls. 1,831,243 in 1914 and a decrease from Tls. 1,957,579 in 1915. Tientsin leads in the production with Tls. 727,318, and next comes Hangchow with Tls. 172,417 for the year, with Newchwang, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Kowloon following in the order named. According to the same tables, Swatow is the greatest consumer; Amoy, second; Shanghai, third (consuming Tls. 187,150 in 1916); Chefoo fourth, and Tientsin fifth. The total consumption for 1916 was Tls. 1,546,176; 1915 it was Tls. 1,625,733; and the figures for 1914 were Tls. 1,441,498. It may also be surprising to foreigners to know that China exported its national drink of samshu to the amount of Tls. 485,877 in 1916, a decrease from Tls. 490,344 in 1915 and Tls. 500,156, in 1914. Most of it goes to the "foreign" country of Hongkong, where it may be either consumed or re-exported, to Straits Settlements, Korea, Dutch and British India, French Indo-China, Macao, and the Philippine Islands, mostly being for the consumption of overseas Chinese it may be presumed. The strange factor to be observed, however, is that in spite of the great numbers of Chinese on the western coast of America, none is exported to any part of the United States; there is, however, a considerable export to the Philippine Islands.

The New Dose—Will China Swallow It?

BY PAUL HUTCHINSON

CHINA is becoming the Happy Hunting Grounds of the patent medicine man. His liver pill signs have kept pace with the railroads, and his sure cures for every disease under heaven have penetrated where a Mongolian camel will never go. If Lydia Pinkham had only located in China she would have built up a following that would have caused the late redoubtable Tzu Hsi to tremble for her power.

But China offers a golden opportunity to others beside those who operate in the field of personal disorders. Her commerce, her industries, her army, her government, all seem in need of instant and complete cure. Consequently, hardly a ship anchors at Woosung or train puffs into Peking without discharging at least one "professor" or "doctor" with a sure remedy for anything and everything that ails her. Some of these nostrums China has tried. Some of them have done her no harm; some of them have. It would be a bold man who would say that any of them have done her much good. As a result, China is becoming suspicious. She remembers that some of these "sovereign remedies" which carried the best testimonials—such as the Goodenough constitution, for example -- made the most trouble. And she finds it hard to get her money back in case the remedy fails to achieve all that is promised on the label.

There is, however, a new dose just appearing on the market that China is bound to become familiar with before long. It has not been widely exploited as yet, but the advance advertising and list of diseases it is supposed to cure make it certain that it is designed for the Chinese market. This medicine owes its appearance to the prominence now being given the disease known as "backward nation." This species of hookworm has always dwelt among the family of nations, but its horrendous character did not clearly appear prior to the summer of 1914. Specialists have not finally decided just what it was that overtook the international family in 1914. Something horrible enough, in all conscience. And when once it has been stamped out the specialists—and the non-specialists as well—are determined that it shall not occur again. So some of them, in true specialistic fashion, have gone about the isolation of the guilty germ.

Various germs have been brought to light, and the end is not yet. But a large group of specialists, including some of the youngest and hence most omniscient of this guild of international dopesters, declare that the trail points past "dynastic ambition" and "trade rivalry" back to

our old friend "backward nation." If we are to do away with war, if we are to make the world safe for democracy or for anything or anybody else, these gentlemen tell us that we must do away with the "backward nation." They quote the late Admiral Mahan:

"It is the great amount of unexploited raw material in territories politically backward, and now imperfectly possessed by the nominal owners, which at the present moment constitutes the temptation and the impulse to war of European States."

And since China seems, by common consent, to have more than her share of this germ or disease or condition, or whatever you want to call it, from now on she will find her front porch cluttered up with ingratiating gentlemen, each with his bag containing his priceless, infallible, instantaneous specific, ordinarily sold for one billion, but on account of the war marked down for this time only to four hundred million, control of the customs, arsenals, army, banks, mines, communications, and whatever else looks good. How many bottles for the gentleman with the slant eyes?

To most of these nostrums China need pay no attention. But this one of which we have spoken demands consideration. It will probably be marketed as "International Administration." It will be advertised not only as a pain-killer but a tissue-builder, and China will soon be hearing how quickly she might remedy her condition by taking copious draughts of this specific. To date, International Administration has not made much impression on the market. It had a trial, we are told, in Morocco about 1905. But the prescription had not been fully worked out then, and the patient failed to follow the directions on the label, so that the lack of results can hardly be blamed on the medicine. Since then, important additions have been made to the formula, and if tried under more favorable circumstances—such as it is supposed will follow the war—miracles of healing are expected.

What, then, is this International Administration? Let us be fair to the point of considering it on the basis of the description offered by Mr. Walter Lippmann, its chief sponsor. Mr. Lippmann is, or was until recently, one of the editors of The New Republic, the weekly making a valiant attempt to awaken an intelligent interest in foreign affairs on the part of the American public. He is now confidential advisor to one of the departments of the American government. And he is the most original and constructive writer on foreign affairs in the Uuited States. Mr. Lippmann made the first determined attempt to commend International Administration to the public in his book entitled, "The Stakes of Diplomacy." The first purpose of that book was to answer the old question, "Whence come wars?" Brilliant diagnosis led to this:

"The conclusion reached was that patriotisms clashed most of all in the backward territories of the world, and the suggestion followed that the organization of these territories was the great task of international politics."

And how does Mr. Lippmann propose to secure this organization? Briefly, by a system of permanent administration for the states that are backward to be formulated and guaranteed by the states regarded as forward. For any backward area—for instance, Mexico, Persia, the Congo, China—there is to be a legislative body, with two chambers. The senate is to be composed of representatives of the powers with interests in the territory. In time it would develop into a body "not essentially different perhaps from the American Philippine Commission." In addition there is to be a lower house, which is to be composed of natives, "and there would probably be a minority of natives in the senate." This legislative body is to provide for the selection of administrators who are to run the country in a manner calculated to do away with bad politics, bad living conditions, bad business, and all the other bad things that afflict nations in this condition. These administrators are to be, at least in large part, foreigners.

This is, I think, a fair, if somewhat sketchy, outline of Mr. Lippmann's scheme. In its support he brings forward several arguments.

First, he declares it logical. "It represents an advance along the line that governments, driven by necessity, have been taking of their own accord." This is generally claimed for any new scheme of international betterment.

Second, he considers it well rounded. "The Hague plan, with all its ramifications, fails because it lacks the essentials of government—legislative and executive power. The proposal I have ventured to make provides for a series of local world governments. The suggestion is that the legislature be made permanent, that the administration be coordinated with it."

Third, he claims it will bring democratic control of diplomacy. With business and political conditions stabilized, trade will develop, and the more traders from the middle class interested, the greater the number of people involved, "diplomacy will become more and more the bargaining of groups, and cease to be the touchy competition of 'national wills'."

Fourth, he believes that widespread education in foreign affairs will tend to break down national barriers. "Mankind, once it realized its own interests, will tend to reduce the frontier from a monstrous chasm to a convenient administrative division, behind which local autonomy can protect the healthier aspects of nationalism."

And lastly, that there is no other cure on the market (the League to Enforce Peace is specifically mentioned) worth a hang.

A great many Americans—and not only the readers of The New Republic among them—seem ready to push Mr. Lippmann's specific. Doubtless there will be Englishmen and Frenchmen ready to fall in line. It may even be that there will be Germans who will go to the Peace Conference shouting: "Here is the end of trouble in Africa and Asia and the Isles of the Sea. Hoch der International Administration!"

But is this the end of our troubles?

For the backward nation is not only a condition, annoying and dangerous. It is a *nation.* We cannot emphasize the adjective to the exclusion of the noun. In every backward territory there live real people, with real aspirations, albeit those aspirations are somewhat dim. These people contend that they have special privileges. They have their pride. They have their spirit of racial unity.

Especially is this true of China.

In an article in the China Mission Year Book for 1917 Mr. Julean Arnold says, "The Chinese people have learned, probably to a greater degree than any other civilized people, to do without what the world regards to-day as civilized government. But these conditions cannot endure longer. *National spirit is developing in China, and more rapidly and effectively than many seem to imagine.*"

There is no more self-conscious people than the Chinese. Sam Blythe or Richard Washburn Child or one of the newspaper men who were out here last spring lamented the insufferable self-complacency of the average Chinese. Whether a cause for lament or not, it is surely there.

China has been kicked all over the lot of recent years, but not a single kick seems to have landed in her esteem. The average Chinese still regards the westerner as a strange freak of some lower order, and as for the Japanese, he hardly has words to express his contempt.

Perhaps that is not entirely true of the Chinese in treaty ports, but you try the interior!

If then, Mr. Lippmann, or his friends or the government he serves or any other outside combination or force, comes to China at the conclusion of the peace and says, "Go to, now, you are making a mess of this, and we will run your government for you!" what will happen?

China will make trouble, that is what will happen.

For the day this scheme is put into effect China will receive a kick in the esteem that will be felt by the mossiest moss-back who wears horn-rimmed spectacles. And then will follow the results that inevitably follow injury to one's esteem: misunderstanding, hard feeling, discontent, then trouble.

And if three hundred million Chinese start after the more or less philanthropic foreigners who are trying to run their country for them, trouble will be spelled with a capital 'T'.

Not necessarily military trouble, although that might come. But in a thousand ways this human mass, so often spoken of as inert, would put its inertness to work to block any outside administration.

So, to go back to our medicine figure, which seems to have dropped out somewhere along the line of march, foreigners will do well not to grow too enthusiastic over this new nostrum. Its ingredients may be all right. But, in the case of China at least, the patient would never take it without a struggle. And that struggle would hardly forward world peace.

Mr. Lippmann admits that correction of the ills of China is the most momentous problem confronting diplomacy. The trouble is that in seeking to remedy those ills he has done just what he accuses the League to Enforce Peace of having done. He has concocted a medicine that may be fine for the doctors, but is likely to put the patient out of business.

Even his reassurance, "They (the international administrations) would demand in the beginning no more relinquishment of national sovereignty than the experience and sense of the world has already fairly well agreed to," fails to reassure. For, later he is forced to admit, "For a long time such an administration would probably be a spectacle of capitalist control, native oppression, log-rolling, pork-barrel legislation, and what not. . . . It is likely to be unequal, coercive, conservative, and unsatisfactory."

It is to be hoped that some new basis of international diplomacy may be quickly found. But it can never be successful until it approaches the problem from the standpoint of the people in the backward state, as well as from that of the people who would be defended from their own foreign adventurers and secret diplomats.

But 'Old Doc' Lippmann need not be discouraged. This may not be the longed-for Cure All, but with a little more experience, a little added experiment, it is entirely possible that the doctor will evolve a concoction for which children will cry, and which prohibition territory will import by the carload.

Thanksgiving Day at Peking

The following is a stenographic transcript of the address delivered by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, at the Thanksgiving service held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium at Peking, Nov. 29.

WHEN in the beginning of the seventeenth century, in Plymouth Colony, the first Thanksgiving festival was celebrated, it was a continuation of the old custom of harvest-home. In our Thanksgiving that idea has remained prominent; thanks are offered for the material blessings, for life, and for its sustenance, which Providence has afforded during the year. And yet our relations with the Divine Power are far beyond the material, so that when we give thanks at the end of harvest time we think also of the other things, spiritual welfare and all that has been given to us in that sense. The great scientist Poincare in his address before the French Academy said, "As long as the mystery of the Infinite continues, men will bow low in the dust before the inscrutable imminence which enfolds their lives. As long as this enigma is not solved men will be religious." It is in the relations with the Infinite power that we seek for the strength, not only to master the forces of nature, but to master the subconscious forces that wield our own spirits. Now if there is one thing that has come to all of us as a tremendous revelation during the war, it is a new sense of the capacity of mankind, the capacity for suffering, for enduring untold and terrible evils, week after week, month after month, without flinching, without yielding; to which is added the capacity for performing marvels in the mastery of the powers and resources of nature. The movements under the sea, the movements in the air, the multiplication of utilities—in all this the genius of mankind has revealed itself in a new and unexpected grandeur. Anyone who had foretold three years ago what could be achieved would then have been set down as insane. It has been computed that through the means of adding food values that had hitherto been neglected in the available resources, through inventions during the war alone, the world will be able to support twofold the population which was formerly reckoned its maximum possible. One of the most notable inventions that has come out of these war needs, has just been reported. An American scientist has found a method of extracting oil and similar substances from shale, of which there are hundreds of millions of tons available. That one invention alone, which is an outcome of the war in that the means for greater supplies of materials have been stimulated, will add untold values to the resources of the world; and it is simply one of the many instances in which human genius has adapted itself to the tremendous needs of the war.

Another marvelous thing that would have appeared absolutely impossible four years ago, is the expansion of national credit, which has supported loans whose magnitude dwarfs all previous conceptions. Private wealth has been devoted to the public purpose to such an extent that nations can multiply their indebtednesses in astounding ratios; but not only is there temporary devotion of private property to public purposes through loans, but there has been an enormous increase of taxation and public revenue. This signifies a readiness of the citizen to devote himself, his property, all he owns, to the nation and the public purpose.

This is the second reason for thanksgiving that the President points out in his Thanksgiving message; the resolution and spirit of united action, in which we have been brought to one mind and purpose. After perplexing uncertainty and questioning, the dominant purpose of our national life and action has now so clearly revealed itself that there is no more doubt and wavering, but steadfast faith and high purpose, leading all citizens to devote themselves wholly and with single heart to the common weal, expending their all—wealth, experience, life itself,—in the public service. Today we give thanks that when this great trial came to our nation, we were prepared for it. If this ordeal had come, as it might have, in the days of the Spanish war, we should not have been so well prepared. By that time we had indeed witnessed and participated in a marvelous development of material resources; we had mastered the powers of nature and built railways across the continent; but we were still a nation of individualists, struggling for private wealth and private power. Then there came that decade of self-searching, in which the "muckrake" played its part—pervasive self-searching,—in which we learned to appreciate that individual wealth and power were as nothing compared to unity in a living commonwealth. Then all our purposes, individual and national, were rethought and restated in the terms of a "new nationalism" under Roosevelt and "a new freedom" under Wilson. That experience, that self-training, have prepared us for this great conflict and we are ready for it in thought and feeling. Now our leaders in the industrial world, instead of devoting their individual fortunes, have given themselves entirely to the service of the state. Our railways are operated for its benefit; our industries and mines, iron, copper, cotton, food, worked not for private profit; the owners are willing without murmur to receive the payment which the government considers just and fair, and to devote themselves single-heartedly to the improvement of methods of production and transportation in order to meet the great needs of national action. And far more; as the leaders are devoting themselves to the public weal, so every family and every man throughout our broad land is ready to do his part. When we consider what it means to send the youths of our country into that terrible conflict, then also we understand what it means that there has been no opposition, no resistence, no murmur, that the sons of all the families, the young men of all the land, have willingly, eagerly, made the sacrifice of their persons, faced gladly the terrors to which they will be exposed, for they wish not reward but the service which they can render. Their reward is perhaps greater even than that of the leaders. As in lesser affairs, the great recompense of public service comes to all not in proportion to the abstract importance of the things they may be able to do, but in proportion to the devotion which dwells in their hearts. It has been truly said that the man is richer who can afford time to play with his children than he who can afford ten automobiles and a box at the horse-show.

Thankful for this united effort of devoted service which pervades our nation throughout, we inquire into the direction in which this vast energy will spend itself. In his third thought, the President speaks of the great duties of a new day which awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. A world task confronts our nationalism. This brings us in touch far more directly

than ever before with great nations with whom indeed we have had in the past most intimate relations of tradition and of friendship. There is France, our friend from the first days of our national life and our struggle for independence, when we asserted the principles which England now knows to have been upheld in her own behalf as well as in that of the colony which left her allegiance. With England, the closest bonds of tradition have always connected us. We have been nurtured in the thoughts and feeling of her great literary men, whose names and abodes are household words with us. English traditions of statesmanship and institutions, has informed the language of our public discussion, the daily work of our institutions and the defense of our liberty. Hampden, Milton, Chatham, Burke and Pitt, have given inspiration to our political thought; and the ideals of liberalism, expressed by Mill, Bright and Gladstone, rejoiced as well our national aspirations during the last century. Out of close relations of common effort and enterprise with Great Britain and her great self-governing colonies, nothing but good can come, because our traditions make such common work seem but the natural outcome of our past traditions. Thus we are united through the common direction of our highest efforts and our most sacred aspirations, with these and other great friendly nations, beyond the scope of a mere formal alliance.

The aim of the joint efforts of these associated Powers is a constructive idea of assuring to the world a peace which will protect all future efforts for the betterment of human destiny. It is the highest ideal that war has ever been waged for. Past wars have been fought for national independence, for territorial security or expansion, for religious freedom; none before has ever had so distinctly the aim to establish beyond possibility of attack the universal rights of mankind. This has been clearly expressed by the greatest of our leaders on both sides of the Atlantic. It has been expressed in many terms and phrases: A community of power, a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind, the idea of public right as the governing idea of European policy, a peace-preserving fraternity, the right of national self-determination in a community of free nations, the right of a weaker nation to live its life unafraid of forcible intervention. But there is one idea in our traditions and institutions, one word which expresses in specific form what we are now striving for in behalf of the entire world—the fine old English word "Commonwealth", describing the unity of free men for a common purpose and their right to the common weal, the common welfare. It is the application of the temper and spirit of this great word, not only to the individual nation, not only to the United States, Great Britain and France, but to the entire world, that forms the idea for which in the last analysis we are fighting this war.

If we were sending our hundreds of thousands and millions of young men into the terrible hell on earth only for the purpose that there should be another high play of diplomacy, in which the balance of power would be shifted this way or that, some advantages gained in boundaries or indemnities, some groups become more powerful than others, indeed we should then have no cause for hopefulness and thanksgiving. The last answer of President Wilson to the peace letter of the Pope cuts off as with a blade of tempered steel all connections with the old diplomacy of balance and intrigue. We have gone into this war so that for all times to come the world may be free from the cruel game of calculating politics as it has so often been played in the past. Machiavellism must be brought to a final accounting. As it has been illustrated by the war diplomacy of Germany, it can not be tolerated among free nations. In its internal effect, it means the management of the affairs of a nation by a small coterie of men rendered irresponsible by power, who check off the lives and the resources of their subjects in cool calculation, treating them as mere instruments in the great game of high politics. In its external effect, it stands for the effort to make every other nation an instrument to the same narrow political end, to disregard utterly its own right and welfare, to sow discord, to incite violence and war, to corrupt and derange institutions.

I use the term Machiavellism in the same sense as its votaries would define it, of deliberately choosing a less evil in order to avoid a greater. According to its defenders Machiavellism seems hard and cruel only because it takes necessary measures through the deliberate choice of far-seeing men; thus it appears to conjure up a bad situation while really forestalling something more terrible. It is however the point of view of Machiavellism, its spirit and tendency, that are far more noxious than even its methods. Its purpose is to seek power for a narrow political aristocracy in the state, and for the favored state over other states, making men act together or submit through fear, through promise of unearned advantage, in order that a powerful inner political control may be created. The central idea is the dominance of the cold and masterful man over the more humane, the dominance of a strong nation over those less politically organized and unified, and all this through playing on the fears or instincts of mankind rather than organizing its higher impulses for constructive work.

It is this system of political craft in national and international affairs, that we are fighting in this war, a system under which the lives and welfare of a whole people are at the disposal of a few powerful men wielding inside control, disposing of the most fundamental interests of the people in secrecy, without accounting, appealing only to vague loyalties which demand obedience. Without secrecy and the glamor of initiated expertship, the political plan of this type of leaders could not be carried out. The political instinct which originated in the Greek world as an expression of common action of society, has by this method been perverted into a means of deceiving and defrauding the mass of the nation for the benefit of a few. This system means the placing in the hands of a few men the right to send to death and destruction not only millions of their own but millions of other nations' sons. This is the system which must be broken down, a system which has developed to the highest perfection in the nation which leads our opponents in the present war.

Over against this narrow and selfish system stands the idea that diplomacy must be the expression of the fundamental interests of the nation and of the fundamental weal of the people, understood and independently controlled by them. It has often been stated that such action is practically impossible, that the details of public business and international affairs can not be fully reported, and that even with the best of will the ordinary citizen can not thoroughly understand these

methods. This however is not the point. The decisive element lies in the directive tendencies of diplomacy, in its constructive forces, and in the working out of the ideals and interests which the national life, viewed from all sides, demands. When national diplomacy is seen in this light, it will immediately become clear that the fundamental interests of the people of the different nations are largely identical; that they have nothing to gain from the traditional game of politics; and that their deepest interest demands that the statesmanship of the world should be animated by the impulse for constructive action towards building up the united efforts of civilized mankind in peaceful activity for the utilization of its vast resources and the betterment of its lot, aside from all narrow schemes for gaining artificial preferences and priorities.

Now in order that there may be achieved the realization of a peace founded upon law and equity rather than a mere balance of jealous powers, there has been developed the idea of a League of Peace, which President Wilson took up in his memorable speech of January 22. The fundamental conception is very simple. A group of great nations will agree to abide by certain rules of international law, intercourse and administration; they will agree to enforce these in their own domestic legislation. The first principle therefore involves agreement upon a legal basis for the life of the international commonwealth. Should any controversy arise involving these established rules it is to be settled through judicial procedure; but even if conflicts should grow out of other questions, not yet brought into the orbit of settled law, it shall be incumbent upon the parties to the controversy to make a careful investigation before proceding to hostilities. Any nation disregarding this method and threatening sudden hostility would be restrained by the joint opposition of the other associates. Whether the system be adopted in this form or not, it is essential that there should come out of this war an understanding which will forever do away with anarchy in international relations, and will establish a true commonwealth in which nations enjoying complete internal sovereignty may live in peace. Before all, the world must be guarded against the danger of being plunged into war by a sudden attack of any one nation on another, whenever that nation may conceive that it has a temporary advantage or when a handful of men who control its destiny may so decide.

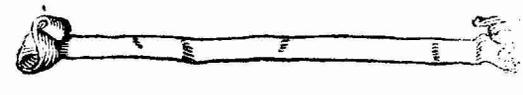
I was speaking at the beginning of my remarks of Poincare's view of the relation of the Infinite to our religious beliefs. There are many difficult questions that beset us when we think of this relation, and of these not the least troublesome is whether we have not been made subject to natural laws which no divine intervention can modify or will modify in our behalf, no matter how much we may pray and suffer. But there is one belief which we do have, no matter what religious faith we may belong to, and that is that it is given to the human spirit in its intimate relation to the Infinite Spirit to struggle successfully in order that confusion and anarchy in the physical and moral universe may become less and less, and order, Cosmos, take its place. So in this great world war, struggling against anarchy from which all suffering and misery is derived, we are struggling for the order of the true Commonwealth of free nations, supported by the free will of their people—an order so fortified that it cannot be broken up by the temporary interests of any one group or the ambitious leaders of any one nation. That is the greatest idea which men have ever laid down their lives for, because it is synonymous with the rule of God's Spirit throughout the world. During the next year or two there may be worse conditions and still more suffering; but we have seen one luminary which will always appear again no matter how thickly clouded for a time; we have heard one dominant note that may be for a while overcome by discordant sounds and screeching and suffering, but that will maintain itself and sound ever more clearly and gather unto itself the harmonies of the world, until at last there will be a triumphant burst, a burst of victory for an ideal to which we are glad to devote all that we have and all that we are because it will mean that future generations will be spared the sufferings we now witness and will be secure in their efforts to make the world a fit abode for a happy and perfect mankind. As we have descended into the depths so the generations to come will rise to heights of human achievement hitherto not even foreseen.

When in 1921, we shall celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first Thanksgiving Day, it is our present hope that there will then be not only an American Thanksgiving but a world-wide one, because humanity shall have made a great step in advance, a stride such as has never been made before, towards a peace founded not on a balance of jealous powers, not on a checkmate of strong and ambitious personalities and groups, but on the conquest of an idea, in which all shall have found new liberty. That the sacrifices now being made by our brave soldiers and those of our allies, may not have been in vain, that we are sure of, that hope is the best thing which has been given us by the deeds and experiences of the last year, that assurance is the thing for which we give thanks today.

A Comparison of British and Japanese Military Efforts

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

It is astonishing, at this date, to find a Japanese General Officer two years behind the times in his facts and utterly wrong in his inferences. General Horiuchi takes Britain to task for having a smaller proportion of her men in the firing-line than France has. But did he ever hear of a country which transported over two millions of its men across the sea to assist in the defence of a neighbour? Those two millions—there were two millions months ago, and there are probably many more now—are maintained at full and increasing strength in spite of a terrible casualty list. The man who sneers at an effort like this takes a pride in the great national struggle of Japan in 1904-5, but when he sneers at Britain he forgets that though her population, along with that of Canada and Australia, does not greatly exceed that of Japan, she is maintaining more than twice as many men on one front alone as Japan had in the field against Russia, and at the end of three years and a quarter of war is still increasing them, whereas, at the end of eighteen months, Japan, with all the initial advantage of a rigid conscription system, was finding it very difficult to get reinforcements and was glad to make peace.



Harbin

THE plethora of news, dealing mostly with robberies, thefts and violence generally, which has been printed recently concerning the city of Harbin, makes it *apropos* to discuss what sort of a place this North Manchurian railway center is. It is a somewhat curious fact that the various travel agencies which issue literature covering places of interest in the Far East, while giving detailed descriptions of nearly all other points in China, Japan, and Korea, altogether refrain from giving Harbin more than a passing mention. This is doubtless due to the fact that those who cater to the world-trotter take it for granted that only antique and ancient things are of interest to him. One can hardly account for the omission of a description of Harbin in this advertising literature on any other ground. Of course, Harbin is entirely modern. It was laid out as a town in 1898, and it was only so late as the years just following the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 that this city derived any importance worth mentioning. It owes its existence entirely to the Chinese Eastern Railway, and its future fate is closely bound up with that undertaking. The administrative offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway are located at Harbin, as are also large workshops, and the money which the thousands of employees receive in wages even in peace times has given the place an air of prosperity which it would otherwise not enjoy.

A foreign resident in a Chinese Treaty port will find a trip to Harbin (and the same may be said of Vladivostock) like an excursion to an undiscovered land, where everything is strange and different from that to which he has been accustomed. Although, like other Russian settlements, Harbin was laid out on a grand scale, the newcomer gets the impression that Harbin like Topsy "just growed." Scattered over an enormous area, divided into three towns, with wide, badly kept streets, skirted with low wooden buildings, Harbin contrasts sharply with Shanghai, where the Russian just coming from Harbin finds an excursion through the narrow business streets, lined with buildings many stories high, not unlike a trip through a canyon. Life in Harbin is very free and easy. Even for Russians it is a city of novelty. There are gathered the beauties from the mountains of Circassia, the Little Russians, the Big Russians, the Poles, the Georgians, and many a grizzly mountaineer hailing from the Caucasus mountains, wearing his heavy sheepskin with a dagger in his belt; and last, but by no means least, for they are the most important of all, the Jews. Harbin, for the Russian Jews, is, and particularly during the old regime was, a haven of refuge. One of the conspicuous buildings in Harbin is the Jewish synagogue. An American firm had the distinction until recently of having its Harbin office situated with the Muhammedan library on one side and the synagogue on the other.

Harbin has no sewer system of any kind. It does'nt rain all winter, but it rains copiously at other times of the year, and then Harbin's streets become canals, all filled with water to no mean depth. On such occasions the populace generally, women included, divest themselves of their shoes and stockings in order to wade through to their homes. Carriages in sufficient quantities are not to be had on such occasions, and the water, particularly when passing through the many gullies with which the streets are lined, frequently comes up into the bodies of the vehicles made use of by those who are fortunate enough to secure them. Dogs and pigs run loose in the streets in hordes. The dogs are never muzzled and, strange to say, nobody is ever bitten by them, principally because Russian children have not that propensity, such as American or other European children generally have, of annoying every creature which they come across. Pigs in particular enjoy great freedom. They may be seen going in and out of the little Russian bakeshops, candyshops, and what not. A Shanghai resident tells the story that on one occasion just as he was about to enter a tobacco shop in order to buy some cigarettes he found a particularly fat porker "beating him to it." So as to get in first he gave the pig what he considered a well-deserved kick, but to his consternation he found that the Russian lady who kept the shop was highly indignant to think that anybody should kick her pig away when he was trying to come home.

The main thoroughfares of Harbin are laid with cobblestones, although in recent months several of these have been relaid with macadam, thus catering to the growing use of automobiles. The Russian carriages with their Chinese drivers (Chinese since the war having practically displaced Russians as *izvoschiks*) present a weird spectacle, particularly in winter, as they go at breakneck speed through the illy-paved streets, the wheels only touching the roads in the high places. The Chinese drivers on the whole are a set of ruffians, in comparison with the mild-mannered, small natives of mid- and south-China. For some reason or other, the Russians who generally build everything on a scale commensurate with their own vast empire and their usual portly selves, build their carriages with very small wheels, and bodies hardly larger than a Shanghai ricsha. The result is that the seat of one of these vehicles hardly furnishes room for more than one passenger, particularly in winter time when owing to the excessive cold the population necessarily is ensconsed in very thick clothing. Two passengers must sit very snugly indeed, and if one of them is a lady her male companion takes great glee in holding her on tight round the waist, so that she will not fall off, this by the way, being a regular Harbin custom.

The cold in Harbin in winter has been humorously described as being like "hell reversed." Were it not for the fact that the atmosphere in that region is exceptionally dry, the effect of the climate on human beings during the months of December and January would be such as to make living there practically unthinkable. It is a warm day indeed when the temperature at noon during these months falls below 20° Reamur, the usual daytime temperature being 30°, and at night it not infrequently drops to 40° below zero Reamur. This latter works out to 58° below zero Fahrenheit.

The population of Harbin before the war included more of the white race than any other place in China or Manchuria. The result of the war has been to increase this population, but it is necessary to mention that the increase mostly consists of refugees fleeing from Russia. There are of course several hundreds of representatives of Russian commercial interests stationed at Harbin, but one of the results of the war has been to drive out hundreds of Russian small shopkeepers, their places being taken mostly by Chinese, but to a great extent by

Japanese. Japanese influence at Harbin was practically non-existent previous to 1914, but the influx of Nipponites since the outbreak of the European war has been almost as marked in that North Manchurian city as it has been in Shanghai and other ports in China.

Harbin is the centre of numerous legitimate businesses and a great many illegitimate ones. The fertile plains of rich, black soil which stretch out from Harbin for hundreds of miles in all directions, produce crops of wheat and beans unequalled anywhere in the world, and numerous flour mills, mostly under Russian control, and scores of bean mills, mostly under Chinese management, turn out trainloads of flour and bean oil respectively. Among the illegitimate businesses which flourish in Harbin may be mentioned that of opium smuggling and of contraband liquor traffic. It is a common saying among the Russians that in Russia nothing is impossible; the inference being that you can get anything done provided you pay for it. Opium in large quantities, despite all regulations, and assertions to the contrary, is being brought across the Russian railway from Persia and other south-western Asiatic points to Harbin, and there secretly stored until a convenient opportunity arises to send it southwards. Many of these opium-smugglers are caught in the act, but from all one hears in Harbin the great majority of those engaged in the trade make very handsome profits. As regards the liquor traffic Harbin may be called "wide open." A year ago when residents of Vladivostock had to submit to rather stringent anti-alcoholic regulations it was not an unusual circumstance for a thirsty business man to take a trip to Harbin, where about half a dozen breweries and not a few vodka distilleries are in operation to supply the demand for these beverages. A quite extensive trade in vodka across the Amur river to Russia proper is, or was at least last winter, in progress. The demand for tin plate in Harbin last year was strong, principally because it was wanted to manufacture a specially shaped container, only about an inch and a half in thickness, which could be carried conveniently under a fur overcoat without making itself conspicuous.

The Russian propensity for gathering together in associations or clubs of all kinds is well illustrated in Harbin, where there are workmen's clubs, apprentices' clubs, soldiers' clubs, merchants' clubs, and numerous other kinds; their favorite pastime is to indulge in amateur theatricals. Schools are fairly numerous, but the education of the youth suffers considerably because of the many holidays which are observed, for a large percentage of the pupils being Jewish the principal Jewish holidays, as well as the Russian holidays, are observed; and last winter with the revolution and other disturbances going on the schools were closed during some of the months for more than half the time.

Although Harbin is territorially in China, the residents there, as in all other places in China, enjoy the benefit of extraterritoriality, and are subject to the jurisdiction of their own consuls; still, the Municipal Council, being entirely composed of Russian members, Harbin, to all intents and purposes as regards daily life, is Russian. Several countries maintain consulates there, mainly for political purposes. Americans in Harbin—the comparatively few that there are—are on a somewhat different footing than other nationalities, the American Government, continuing the policy inaugurated some years back by Fred D. Fisher, of insisting that Americans should not be subject to the taxes imposed by the Harbin Municipality for the reason that the Russian regulations violate the principles for which America has all along been contending in China. The result is that Americans may not own property in Harbin, as may the citizens of all other countries, including Chinese.

With the advent of numerous American and British merchants since the outbreak of war a considerable impetus has been given to the study of the English language among Russians, but even yet conditions as regards languages are pretty much as described in a Japanese guide-book, from which the following is quoted: "The languages commonly in use at hotels in Harbin are Russian, French and German, (scarcely any English). There are some employees or waiters who profess to speak English, but it is best not to try to communicate with them in this language, as it usually happens that the stranger who tries to do so gets into a muddle from which he will indeed be only too glad to escape. In short, every visitor who does not already know Russian will soon wish he did."

G. W. M.

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Week's News Summary

THE WAR

November 28. A meeting between the plenipotentiaries of the German Army and the Russian Maximalists is arranged to take place at the German Headquarters at Brest Litovsk, at which negotiations for an armistice are discussed.

December 2. The Germans on the Western front seek to recover Cambrai losses by a great encircling manoeuvre; they are at first successful, but are later driven off.——The population of Venice is withdrawing at the rate of a 1000 per day; the Germans occupy themselves with attempts to cross the Piave river, which is at present very low owing to the drought.

December 3. Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Germans have resumed their offensive with great violence, breaking through at one point southward of Marcoing, but are later driven out by a counter attack. Various British newspapers point out that the strength of the German attack at Cambrai suggests that Sir Douglas Haig is outmanned, and this raises once more the question of British man-power.

December 5. The British Admiralty's report shows 16 ships over, and 1 under, 1600 tons sunk during the week.——The United States War Trade Board promulgates a Black List of 1600 firms in South America with whom American merchants are forbidden to trade except under special license.——A joint resolution of the United States Congress is introduced declaring the existence of a state of war with Austria.

CHINA

December 1. Mow Kung-ting, the rebel "Emperor" of Szechwan, and his Field-Marshal, are executed at Chengtu in the presence of a large crowd.

December 3. The Northern military Governors show resentment at the Central Government's policy of mediation with the South; the outlook for the new Government is very gloomy, and it is expected that several members of the Cabinet will shortly resign.

December 5. News is received at Peking from Szechwan to the effect that the Kweichow troops have recaptured Chungking; it is alleged that the defeat of the Northern troops is due to the treachery or Hsiung Ko-wu, the former garrison commissioner for Chungking. The Consular Body takes steps to safeguard foreign lives and property, and the Japanese gunboat Tobo lands a detachment of marines.——The feeling grows in Peking that Tuan Chi-jui will in due course resume the office of Premier.

December 6. It transpires that the British Minister at Peking has demanded from the Chinese Government that a contract entered into by Mr. Larsen, a Danish subject, for the installation of wireless telegraphy in various parts of China, should be cancelled on the ground that Mr. Larsen's firm is really acting as the agent of the German Siemens-Schuckert Company.

GENERAL

November 29. Lord Lansdowne creates a storm by writing a long letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the gist of which is virtually a proposal for a compromise with Germany. He argues that there would be a stimulus to the peace party in Germany if the Allies made it clear that they did not desire to annihilate Germany as a Great Power; the *London Times* commented that Lord Lansdowne would be the most popular man in Central Europe. The German press characterized the letter of Lord Lansdowne as a semi-official feeler, but the British Government strenuously repudiate such a suggestion.——The Inter-Allied Conference, representing 18 nations, including the United States, Japan and Siam, meets in Paris, with a view to co-ordinating war operations.——Baron Megata of the Japanese Financial Commission in a speech at New York urges the development of China's vast resources by the joint efforts of Americans and Japanese.

November 30. The German Chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag claims that German arms are victorious everywhere, except in Palestine which "didn't count"; he argues that as Germany's national institutes had stood the test of war, why alter them?

December 1. The American Government enters a protest at Petrograd against Russia concluding a separate peace.

December 3. The U. S. 65th Congress assembles at Washington. President Wilson's address, which covers four columns in the daily press, is telegraphed in full to the Far East by Reuter's agency. (Extracts from the address appear in another part of the REVIEW).——The returns from the elections in Russia for the Constituent Assembly show that many of the provinces are opposed to the Maximalists; in the town of Elizabethgrad, for instance, the Jewish coalition has 8,000 votes, the Socialists 4,600, the Cadets 3700, and the Maximalists 1500.——The Inter-Allied Conference at Paris comes to a close. Colonel House, the American delegate, states that there had been a co-ordination and unity of purpose promising great results for the future.

America

Thierichens, the interned Commander of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, was sentenced at Philadelphia last month to 14 months imprisonment for violating the White Slave Law.

New York City hotels on Wednesday, October 24 began the system of "Wheatless" Wednesdays, a day of each week when no food of which wheat is a part is served. It takes its place along with "Beefless" Tuesday, as part of the nation's food conservation campaign.

A Japanese in the United States who is "making good" is G. Ikeda, a farmer in Washington, who has the distinction of being the first Japanese to rent land in the White River valley. He is one of the Japanese pioneers in this agricultural region, where for twenty years he has worked as farmhand and later as a tenant farmer. Nine years ago he leased a farm of 250 acres, one of the best in the Valley and he now owns and conducts the largest dairy in the district, milking 200 head of fine grade Holsteins.

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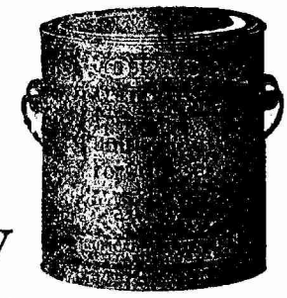

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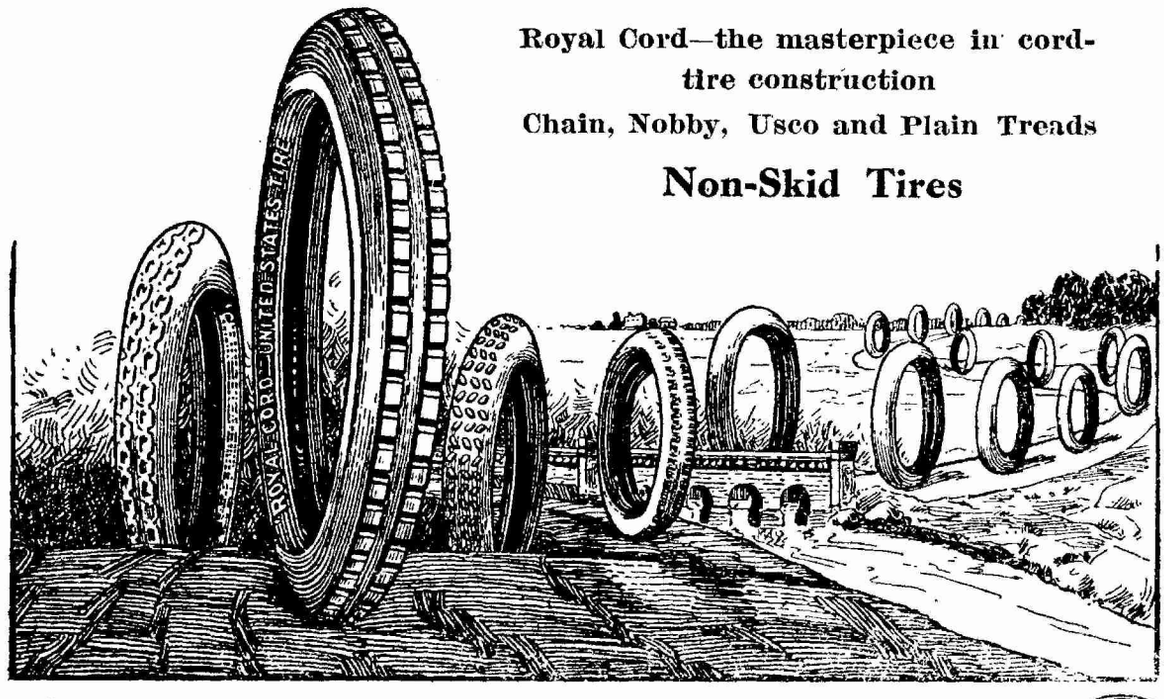

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Women's Work

The Real Value of Native Chinese Music

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai held a social and musical meeting, Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The program was on Modern English Composers and compositions for Chinese poems. A number of selections were given from the English composer, Mr. Cyril Scott, and Mr. C. S. Garton played some of his own compositions, while Mr. A. Walker and Mrs. Rawlinson sang translations of old Chinese poems to the accompaniment. This is the first of three musical programs to be given. Mrs. J. J. Connel presided in the absence of Mrs. Wilbur. The program was opened by a short biography of the life of Mr. Cyril Scott, which was read by Miss Lamond. Mr. Roberts played Scott's "Elephant Dance" and Mrs. Isenman and Mrs. Frederick Ashley sang the "Lullaby," "An Eastern Lament" and "Afterday," Miss Jansen accompanying on the piano. The words of "Eastern Lament," sang by Mrs. Ashley, were translated from the Chinese by Herbert Giles. Chinese music in the past has been judged by the Western mind from that heard at the funeral and wedding processions seen in the streets or heard at the tea houses, said Mr. Garten. The average Chinese music we hear is probably played by people who know little about it and in the serious music there is a great field for study. We also hear only the common instruments and the Chinese have a number of instruments, such as one which is the forerunner of our pipe organ which has very beautiful tones.

"Chinese music has no staff or notes and is written in simplified characters, much the same as the characters used in ordinary writing. The time of the music really depends on the temperament, the likes or dislikes of the musician. Most of the Chinese folk songs have been handed down through the centuries, the music being played by ear, as little written music existed. This has caused most of the original music to be spoiled, as the pupils forget, or do not agree with the instructor and in a few years the music has almost lost its identity. Speaking of the 5-tone scale, Mr. Garton said that it is unpleasant to the foreign ears chiefly because it is pure, making the octave sharp, while the foreign scale really is impure. The Chinese are superstitious in regard to music as in other things and designate their instruments as the material and the actual sound as the spiritual. As in the five note scale the first note indicates the Emperor, the second the Premier, the third the nation, the fourth the affairs of the state and the fifth the material objects. In closing the speaker said that the three compositions which he could give were suggested by things he had seen in his travels. The first selection "A King of Tang," a poem by Wang Po, was sung by Mr. Walker, The next, "In the Bamboo Grove," a poem from To Sen Chi-shi's "Gems of Chinese poetry," was sung by Mrs. Rawlinson. The composer accompanied both selections and his interpretations were exceedingly good, showing a keen understanding of the Chinese music and an aptitude for transcribing.

U. S. Red Cross Has Four Million Members

The American Red Cross membership in the United States has increased from 275,000 at the first of the year to four million. There are now 2,555 chapters of the American Red Cross scattered throughout the country, with 434 auxiliaries. In addition to the chapters in the United States there is an organization in Alaska, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Guam, Persia, Syria and Turkey respectively. The Red Cross magazine has recently been enlarged and now has a circulation of nearly 700,000. A new class of members has been inaugurated with the establishment of the Junior Red Cross, to which the 22,000,000 school children of the United States are eligible. The Japanese Red Cross chapter has the largest membership in proportion to its population.

American War Relief in Japan

American women in Tokio and Yokohama are holding sales and entertainments in the interests of the American War Relief Fund. A Christmas sale by the Yokohama Women's Auxiliary American War Relief Fund was held Saturday, December 1, at the Gaiety Theatre in Yokohama from 3 to 7 o'clock. At the various stalls there were gifts for men, women and children, and a grab garden attracted the children. The proceeds of the sale went to the War Relief Fund.

More than yen 3,500 was raised for the Tokio typhoon victims and King Albert's Belgian Fund by the Charity Entertainment given at the Imperial Theatre Tokio on November 26.

The Women's Branch of the American War Relief Association in Tokio, gave a garden party November 24, in the extensive compound No. 1, Tsukiji. The ladies provided home-made foods for sale and the proceeds went to the relief funds.

On the morning of December 1 the American War Relief work rooms in Tokio were opened for the first time and at the suggestion of Prof. J. T. Swift about thirty men joined in rolling bandages by hand and machine. This is to be a regular feature of the work in the future.

British Women's War Relief Sale

The Union Church Ladies' Society will hold a sale at the Union Church Hall Saturday afternoon December 8 at 3 o'clock. The proceeds will be sent to the Princess Louise Hospital, Renfrewshire, Scotland, for the limbless soldiers and sailors. There will be 14 different stalls, a storeroom where jams, jellies, cakes, candy and home grown vegetables will be sold. A stall which will be under the charge of Mrs. P. Campbell, Mrs. Grant and Miss Webster, will have on sale crazy patchwork quilts, all kinds of soaps, shirts and lubricating oils for automobiles. A particularly fine full set of silvermounted bagpipes has been presented to the Society to be sold. After the sale a concert will be given in the upper tea room. The sale will be opened by Lady Fraser.

American War Relief Work in Shanghai

The American War Relief Association which was organized August 23, has been busy in its rooms on the top floor of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co. building at No. 18B Kiangse Road. Mrs. W. L. Merriman is at the head of all work in Shanghai, and different members of the organization serve each day at the rooms to oversee the work. On Monday Mrs. Lunt oversees the making of Slings and Pillows, Tuesday, Mrs. Eisler serves when Many-tail Bandages are made, Wednesday, Mrs. Evers supervises the making of Plugs and Drains, Thursday, Mrs. Holcomb, Many-tail Bandages, Friday, Mrs. McMichael, Sponges, Pads and Shell Dressings, and Saturday, Mrs. Hoffman oversees the work of making pajamas. Several cases of work have been received from Tientsin and this will be sent with the

work finished here to the distributing center in San Francisco, which takes charge of all the work. Transportation and the insurance are given free, but any expenses incurred between here and San Francisco are paid by the Red Cross. The rooms are open from 9 to 12 a.m. and it is hoped that the ladies will meet in the afternoon as well.

A Chinese Y. W. C. A. Rally

About $4500 has been raised in the campaign for the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association that has been conducted in the last three weeks. The "thrush team" led by Mrs. Marsh and the "kingfisher" team led by Mrs. F. K. Tsao are in the lead. The campaign will close with a rally on Monday at 3:30 p.m. in the Quinsan Road quarters.

Purity Lecture under Auspices of Shanghai W. C. T. U.

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the Union Church Hall Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. An address was given by Miss Laura White before a large audience of women. Her subject was, "The Economic Aspect of Commercialized Vice." Mrs. W. L. Merriman was in the chair. Mrs. White's chief point was that vice is deliberately cultivated with a view to commercial profit.

Men and Events

The Grand Hotel Kalee will give a special Christmas dinner, with music and dancing, December 25.

J. W. Gallagher, who recently returned to Shanghai from America, has resumed charge as General Representative of the United States Steel Products Company in China.

Dr. Herbert Chatley, M. I. C. E., delivered a very interesting lecture on "River Problems in China" at the lecture-hall of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Shanghai last Thursday.

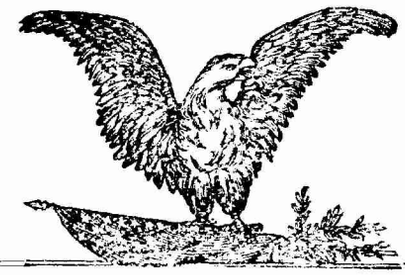
Bishop James Whitford Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Peking, China, who had planned to return to China early in January, has postponed his departure owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Bashford.

Judge McInnis, of the Vancouver judicial district, has established a precedent for Canada by appointing a lady—the president of the local council of women—to a local tribunal for the carrying out of the Military Service Act.

General Kin, former Governor-General of Shantung province (China), and his suite, who are visiting Japan, were entertained at a dinner by General Oshima, Minister of War, at the Korakuen Garden in Koishikawa at Tokio November 30. Several other high officers of the army attended.

E. J. Beckley, manager of the import department of the China-American Trading Company in Tientsin, is a passenger on the Shinyo Maru bound for New York, where he will spend three months purchasing machine-guns mounted on automobile chassis for the Chinese Government.

V. Grosse, the Russian Consul General in Shanghai, to-day celebrates the completion of 25 years in the Consular service, and in honor of the event the Russian Executive Committee has arranged for a reception to meet at the Russian Assembly, 25 Avenue Edward VII, at 12.30 p.m.



NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Notice is hereby given that, under the revised regulations of the Government of the United States, every alien, not of the Chinese race, desiring to proceed to the United States with the purpose of *entering, passing through or touching* at any port therein, is required to present for the vise of this Consulate-General a valid passport, supported by a sworn declaration *in quadruplicate*, to which shall be attached a signed photograph. This declaration will have to be presented at the office of the American consular officer at the same time that the alien presents his passport for vise. Blank forms of these declarations may be had at all steamship offices and at this Consulate-General.

Before presenting his passport for vise at this Consulate-General, every alien must first procure the vise of his local consular officer.

On and after January 1, 1918, aliens desiring the vise of this Consulate-General, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States, will have to present their passports, together with the sworn declaration, *at least two weeks* before date of departure.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, December 3, 1917.

A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania has been appointed custodian of all property in America belonging to enemy subjects. On October 25 he issued a statement to citizens of Germany and Germany's allies resident in the United States that their money on deposit in banks was not in danger of seizure by the government.

Mrs. C. R. Davis, wife of Charles R. Davis, United States Congressman from Minnesota, is a passenger on the Shinyo Maru which sailed from Yokohama for America December 3. Mrs. Davis has been spending the last three months in Peking where her son, Captain R. H. Davis, is with the U. S. Marines of the Legation Guard.

MILLARD'S REVIEW in this way wishes to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of letters from scores of correspondents calling attention to a slip in last week's issue, when it was stated that a mow is one-third of an acre; it should have been one-sixth of an acre. Incidentally it may be stated that a Chinese li is one-third of an English mile.

Thus *The Far East*, Tokio: "During the past fortnight strings of motorcars have been opposite police headquarters in Tokio, the drivers having their licenses renewed. Among them was Tokio's only female Japanese professional driver—a businesslike young woman, who however could not escape the sarcastic comments of passing kozusan. There are now about twelve hundred motorcars in Tokio and (we should think) almost as many repair shops."

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The recent increase in German long-range gun fire on the Western front leads *The Scientific American* to believe that the Germans have stripped their older cruisers and battleships of their guns and placed these on howitzers and railway mounts for land service. The editor states that by retiring these old ships, the Germans probably have released at least fifteen thousand men for manning their submarine fleet.

The *Japan Advertiser*, in noting that Mr. and Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson of Shanghai arrived at Yokohama November 30 on their way to Boston where they expect to pass the Christmas season, mentions that Mr. Robinson, who is the president of the Chinese American Company and also has been adviser to the Ministry of Commerce of China in the past, is making his thirty-first trip across the Pacific.

A member of the faculty of Waseda University, Tokio, Japan's principal educational institution, has announced that he will take up the profession of acting commencing next February, when he will join the Imperial Theatre. He will play female parts. This professor-actor is an adopted son of one of the leading Japanese playwrights and is married to an Englishwoman whom he met while in London, she at that time being employed in a florist's shop.

On October 15, the American War Trade Board issued an order requiring that all American firms with branches abroad, sign a formal agreement that goods licensed to them for export to their branches will not be re-exported either in original or changed form. The agreement is intended to prevent any American firm from doing business with firms in neutral European countries or South America who are in turn suspected of doing business with Germany or her allies.

Dr. Carl Frederick Kupfer, president of William Nast College in Kiukiang, China, sailed for America by the Shinyo Maru from Yokohama December 3. For the last thirty-six years Dr. Kupfer has been doing educational work in China. His college was founded about thirty-six years ago by an endowment from William Nast, a wealthy editor in Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Kupfer are bound for Wheeling, W. Va., where they will spend one year on furlough.

The Ginsburg Home for Russian emigrants at Yokohama, which was founded several months ago by Mr. Ginsburg, a wealthy Russian Jewish merchant who made most of his fortune in Port Arthur before the Russo-Japanese War, is doing excellent work in providing for the many homeless people who are arriving in Japan from Harbin and other Russian points. 266 emigrants have been sent to the United States in the past 2 months, while 275 are at present quartered in the home waiting for a suitable opportunity to proceed further.

A big tiger hunting party, led by T. Yamamoto, the war-made millionaire of Japan, arrived in Seoul November 12 and put up at three Japanese hotels. The party is composed of twelve gentlemen, says the Seoul Press, and is accompanied by fourteen newspaper correspondents besides a number of servants. The party, accompanied by a number of Korean hunters, left for Wonsan and proceeded to Pukchong, where they are hunting on a big scale. It was the intention of Mr. Yamamoto to return to Seoul on December 5.

It is announced from Japan that two Americans now in the Island Empire will shortly be decorated by the Emperor: E.W. Rice, Jr., president of the General Electric Company, will receive the Third Order of Merit, with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun, and Gerard Swope, vice-president of the Western Electric Company, will be given the Fourth Order of Merit, with the Minor Cordon of the Rising Sun. The decorations are awarded, it is stated, in appreciation of the services they have rendered toward the advance of the electrical industry in Japan.

A Japanese subject was shot dead by a Chinese armed with a revolver at the former's home in Woosung Road, Shanghai, on the evening of December 5. The deceased Japanese kept a pawnbroking establishment, and the Chinese who committed the crime came there about 7 o'clock in the evening with a kimono to be pawned. A dispute arose between them on this subject, and it is also rumored that the dispute had to do with the disposal of a quantity of smuggled opium. It is stated that the assassin left immediately after the shooting, joining five or six other Chinese who had been waiting in a nearby alleyway while the crime was committed. A safe on the pawnbroking premises was not touched.

The number of foreigners coming to Japan is increasing. Against 20,000 foreign visitors during last year, 22,000 foreigners have visited Japan so far this year. The Russian visitors have numbered 6,000 to date this year, against an average for the past few years of 2,000 or 3,000. The Railway Board, therefore, has increased interpreters in Russian. The phenomenon is ascribed partly to the fact that batches of Russians are arriving in Yokohama from America on their way home, though they are still staying in Yokohama, being unable to cross to Vladivostok due to the scarcity of shipping space, and partly to the fact that the number of Russians who visit Japan on business has increased since the war.

A notice has been issued by the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai that, under the revised regulations of the Government of the United States, every alien, not of the Chinese race, desiring to proceed to the United States with the purpose of entering, passing through or touching at any port therein, is required to present for the visé of this Consulate-General a valid passport, supported by a sworn declaration in quadruplicate, to which shall be attached a signed photograph. This declaration will have to be presented at the office of the American

consular officer at the same time that the alien presents his passport for visé. Blank forms of these declarations may be had at all steamship offices and at the Consulate-General. Before presenting his passport for visé at this Consulate-General, every alien must first procure the visé of his local consular officer. On and after January 1, 1918, aliens desiring the visé of the U. S. Consulate-General, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States, will have to present their passports, together with the sworn declaration, at least two weeks before date of departure.

General Horvath, the head of the Chinese Eastern Railway and of the Russian administration in North Manchuria, after having referred the matter to the Russian Minister in Peking, has replied to the Consuls of Great Britain, America, and Japan, at Harbin, that Russian troops working in co-operation with Chinese troops would take upon themselves the preservation of order in Harbin and vicinity, and that it would not be necessary to have troops of other nationalities brought up north. According to the *Novosti Zhizni* of Harbin, the Consul of one of the great Allied Powers in conversation with one of the editors of the paper recently stated: "I avail myself of the opportunity to tell you this unofficially, but if you wish I can say it also officially. Harbin, like all North Manchuria, is recognised by us as Chinese territory situated in the sphere of Russian influence. Here are great foreign interests for the defence of which we shall not stop at any measures. Here complete tranquility must reign. The sole person whose authority we recognise is General Horvath, the commissary of the Provisional Government, also recognised by the Powers. Only General Horvath do we deem capable of preserving order. If his authority should be shaken, or the institution indispensable for the regular current of civil, commercial, and industrial life should be removed from the control of General Horvath, we shall introduce international troops within twenty-four hours."

The final arguments took place at the Shanghai Mixed Court, December 5, in the case in which an enemy suject named Sorms was charged with the embezzlement of certain moneys belonging to the Chinese Customs, in which service the accused was formerly employed. The case has been dragging on for some months and a feature of it was the evidence of C. P. Dawson, Chief Tidesurveyor in the Chinese Maritime Customs, in the course of which he mentioned that he had known the accused for eleven years, and that he "hated" him. Mr. Hadley, of the American Bar, who defended the accused, in the course of his remarks asked: Would this prosecution have been brought if the accused had been of some other nationality?", which question he submitted was already answered by the statement that sufficient evidence had been in the hands of the Customs against foreigners of other nationalities and yet the Customs remained silent; it was apparent that for many years accused had not been receiving promotions in accordance with his ability, and this had led him to indulge in heavy drinking; it was then that the trap was sprung and he was confronted with four memos covering only 7 packages out of 135.—R. F. C. Master, of the British Bar, who prosecuted, stated that Mr. Hadley should not have brought in the question of nationality at all.—The case was heard before Mr. Hayashida, the Japanese Assessor, and Chinese Magistrate Wang; the Court reserved judgement.

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Russia, Efficiency and Silk at Club Tiffin

One of the most successful tiffins which the Shanghai Saturday Club has held in a long time assembled at the Carlton Cafe last Saturday, when three exceptionally good addresses were delivered, and listened to for half an hour beyond the usual time by the large number of assembled Americans and their friends. The speakers were: Prof. C. Bertrand Thompson of Harvard University, an efficiency man; Frederic Colman, a well-known author and war-correspondent, recently returned from Russia; and George R. Williams, a representative of large American silk interests.

Professor Thompson, in the course of his remarks on the war, and America's part in it, said: "We have been told and we understand the ideals for which the great struggle is being waged and we all stand for those ideals and will stand there to the finish, and until

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our ends are attained. It is the attainment of ends which constitutes efficiency. We don't get them though except by means. It was the methods and means which she had been formulating and perfecting for the past twenty years which enabled Germany to make her terrible and marvellous onslaught at the beginning of this war and enables her to still defend herself against enormous odds today. And it is by efficiency that the Allies have recovered from that first shock, and will win the war. In America the scientific study of efficiency in business had its origin and is recognised in its importance, and the principle brought into the war by America is in reality her greatest contribution and will be a chief means toward Allied victory." Mr. Thompson went on to explain what efficiency really meant. He told of the many ludicrous misconceptions of the term which prevail in the minds of many business men, such as that an efficiency expert could diagnose and correct a sagging business after 30 minutes inspection, or that "speeding up" workers by driving them to greater efforts produced the desired results.

Mr. Williams in speaking of silk culture in China brought out the point that Japan's industry had grown more rapidly than that of China. In his opinion the produce of China could, by systematic improvement of the methods of cultivation, be brought to a point of perfection yet unknown in the history of silk. China had a tremendously big task, but certainly a splendid future before her, with everything in her favor, if her children would but settle down to develop the country. If her production in raw silk was doubled within the next few years it would be doing well, but if it were trebled it would be better. America welcomed her progress and would support her, morally as well as financially in her endeavors.

Mr. Colman in the course of his remarks on Russia urged his hearers not to be pessimistic over the future of that country, or of its possible actions affecting the war, now that it is out of the fight.

"As far as Russia herself is concerned," he said, "those who know her know that she has great power for good. The picture of Petrograd under the Maximalists is a sad one, but years ago we knew what conditions in Russia were. What have we done to help them? Let us not forget that between the Maximalist and Leninist strata, now on top, and the lowest level, there are a class of people who are giving all for Russia, who are idealists and who hold the same ideals which we hold ourselves. There is no chance whatever that Russia, as a nation and as a people, will ever make a German peace which would displease or discomfort us who believe that an inconclusive peace would be fatal."

Mr. Colman denounced Lord Lansdowne's letter in the London *Telegraph*. To his mind Lansdowne was one of the dying faction in England of the old early Victorian autocracy, looking only to material things. "Lansdowne does not speak for England, or the British people or the British Empire," said Mr. Colman.

Japanese Troops for Russian Territory?

Further evidence of the drift of Japanese sentiment towards sending troops to Russian Territory is contained in the following interview published in the Tokio Nichi Nichi, given by Lieutenant-General Ogino, former military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Petrograd, who is known as an authority on Russian affairs.

"Certainly, one way of dealing with the present situation in Harbin, Vladivostock and elsewhere in the neighborhood of those places is to let those who are residing there leave. But that would be the most undesirable way. Japan cannot be satisfied with it.

"If we cannot be satisfied, there is no other way but to mobilise. Russia is now controlled by Lenin and his colleagues. The government by the Maximalists has not been recognised by the Japanese Government. We are not associating with that government. There is no way of knowing what that government may do.

"It is rumored that Lenin is getting his money from Germany. Should he establish his control in Russia, Germany is likely to invade Russia, and by means of the Siberian Railways advance toward the Far East. In that event, Japan may be obliged to recall her fleets scattered in the Pacific Ocean and in the Mediterranean Sea. Germany may try to inconvenience the Entente Powers in that way.

"Even if Kerenski should recover his power and Lenin be pressed to the wall somehow, the Maximalists may not be able to avoid depending upon Germany for help. Germany then may take advantage of the opportunity thus presented to her to push her war into Russia more than ever.

"Thus whether Lenin wins or loses, the result will be the same. It will be a German advance toward the Far East. Who shall maintain order in Vladivostock and protect Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Americans and other nationalities who are there and in other Siberian Points? The Entente Powers cannot send their troops to the Far East. America may find it very inconvenient, also. The Chinese soldiers cannot be trusted as orderly protectors. It is absolutely necessary to see Japanese soldiers mobilised.

"How many soldiers need be mobilised in order to give an adequate protection to the Japanese and other foreign residents in Siberia? I cannot answer that

question at once. Should Russia welcome Japanese soldiers, it will be well. Should she refuse, a larger number of soldiers than otherwise will be needed. It may be necessary to send a battalion or a mixed brigade. It would be the quickest way to mobilise Japanese troops in Manchuria, but there are any number of Japanese troops and they may be obtained anywhere.

"At the time it was urged that Japanese soldiers be mobilised in European Russia, we opposed that proposition, because of the difficulty of transportation. But this time it is different. The objective point is very near Japan."

Discussion of Leper Conditions in the Orient

W. M. Danner, of Cambridge, Massachuseits, who has been making an investigation of the leper conditions in the Oriental countries, addressed the American Song Service last Sunday at the Palace Hotel. In his address Mr. Danner asked four questions, Is the leper a human being? How would I feel about it if I were a leper? What would I do if I were working among the lepers? and How can I help? The speaker said that the leper was entitled to human sympathy, and many things we can do at Christmas time will show that we consider him a human being. In one instance a leper was asked what he desired for his Christmas gift and his answer was, to be able to help some of my fellow sufferers so they won't be treated in the same manner I was when I became a victim of the disease. Mr. Danner said that missionaries as well as other public-spirited men had made possible the present modern buildings and colonies recently built and established. He pointed out on a map the leading leprous countries, showing India, and then China. The Oriental countries rank first, due to the hot climate where the power of resistance is not as strong as in other countries. However, the attitudes of the people towards the leper conditions in China is very hopeful, said the speaker, and I really believe in time the lepers can be entirely segregated. Maps and pictures were used to illustrate his talk and an interesting story was told to the boys showing how they could do their part in caring for a leper. Mr. Danner and family left home in August and have been through Japan, Korea and China, and up to the present time have inspected colonies containing 9,000 lepers. They left for Japan Friday where they will spend three weeks before returning to America.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Megata Mission and American Millionaires

From the Peking Evening Times

The Megata Mission is advocating throughout the Atlantic Coast States Japanese-American cooperation in the exploitation of China. The programme he submits to his millionaire audiences is a commercial and financial one, carefully divorced from political questions, and can be made exceedingly attractive to any group of practical business men who have not first-hand knowledge of Japanese commercial and financial methods in China. This however is a programme to which every Occidental in China is bitterly opposed, not through prejudice or jealousy, but because no group of fully informed business men could possibly subscribe to the traditional business methods of the Japanese in China and because it is felt that American association with Japanese enterprise in this country would discredit America, not only in Chinese eyes but internationally, and would bring down upon American trade in the East the inevitable nemesis which will overtake Japanese trade after the war. The fault that we all have to find with Japanese enterprise in China is that however a deal may be presented to the Chinese, in whatever form an agreement is signed, or on whatever terms bargains are suggested, financial and commercial undertakings invariably involve political interests. It is impossible to cite a single Japanese enterprise in this country which was not established as a political weapon. The very pedlars and shopkeepers in native cities are an apology for the extension of Japanese military and civil influence and for interference with the independence of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese citizens and territories. Apart from the fact that America's sentimental interest in China takes the form of opposing such an association of commercial and political expansion, no Occidental trader in this country believes that it is good business, and all are convinced that before another decade has passed the Japanese will be convinced that it is not good business and will be forced to change their tactics, even though it involve a severe set-back in Chinese trade.

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of the
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NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank, are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank, must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917,

BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

14 The Bund, Shanghai.

More about Morphia in Korea

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

The *Seoul Press* enlarges upon the exceeding strictness with which the cultivation and harvesting of the opium poppy is supervised by the Japanese authorities

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in Korea, and there is not the least reason to suppose that it exaggerates this solicitude, for the tobacco crop in Japan is supervised so strictly that it is said that no cultivator dare misappropriate a single leaf, while heavy penalties have been imposed for offences against the Tobacco Monopoly involving only a few rin. The supervision of the cultivation of ginseng in Korea is managed with the same efficiency. But what the *Seoul Press* forgets is that the collection of duty on morphine was also carried out by the Japanese Government with just as great thoroughness, and the prohibition of the use of the drug except by the qualified medical men has been enforced with complete success—and yet there has been this constant stream of morphine into Japan and out again. The scrupulous care and efficient control which the Seoul paper describes are actual facts, but they were only exercised in the case of the morphia importations for the benefit of the Japanese revenues and the Japanese people. What Mr. Thwing is afraid of is that they will extend their scope no further in regard to the new supplies coming into sight in Korea. The opium dens which flourished in the Japanese Settlement of Antung for years after consumption was forbidden in the surrounding Chinese territory also afford no evidence of Japanese anxiety to keep the Chinese under the same salutary restrictions that they would keep themselves and that are enforced in Japan.

An Appreciation of Roger S. Greene

From The Central China Post (Hankow)

We publish to day a further appeal on behalf of the relief work of the American Red Cross Committee of North China which is being carried on amongst the hapless victims of the great floods in Chihli in the early Autumn. It is inserted at the request of Mr. Roger S. Greene whose memory will be kept green in Hankow for a long time to come. He was American Consul-General here in the years before and after the revolution, and the readiness, tact, good sense and success with which he dealt with the many problems of that period brought him universal praise. Any appeal forwarded by him is bound to command attention, and especially an appeal for aid in preserving the lives of thousands and thousands of people who are likely to perish this winter through cold and starvation.

A British View on President Wilson's Thanksgiving Proclamation

From The North China Sunday Times (Tientsin)

We cannot help but think that President Wilson might have worded one portion of his Thanksgiving Day proclamation differently. We feel quite sure that it is not his deliberate intention to insult his country's old enemies by placing them on the same plane as their present enemies, the Huns, but the wording of his proclamation reads very much that way. [Here is quoted that part of the Proclamation reading: "*We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our declaration of independence by taking up arms against a tryanny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere*," etc.] If the President of the great American Republic really holds such unchivalrous views we think he lacks diplomacy in bringing them forward in order to round off his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, especially in these days when his country's former enemies are now their allies. A censorship ought to be imposed upon the public expressions of the President.

The Patriotism of an American Steel Magnate

A thought for digestion by those who derive so much pleasure from railing at the profiteers who are making huge sums out of the war: Charles M. Schwab, Chairman and controlling stockholder in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is in receipt of an enormous income, both from outside investments and from his ownership of Bethlehem stock. When Mr. Schwab shall have paid his income tax for 1917 and his pledges for the Red Cross and other charitable or semi-charitable enterprises he will have a deficit for the year, and this before meeting any of his personal living expenses. *The Annalist* (New York) says there is a moral in this.

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In the Field of Business and Finance

The American Gold Embargo in Relation to Japanese Business

SEVERAL months ago when the American Government placed an embargo on the export of gold, the Japanese business interests raised rather strenuous objections, and upon the return of Viscount Ishii to Japan, the *Osaka Asahi*, which has a larger circulation than any paper published in Tokio and which may be taken to speak generally from the Japanese business man's point of view—Osaka being the Manchester of Japan,—rather bitterly complained that Viscount Ishii had missed the big issues. That Osaka paper at the time made the following comment: "The mission was not able to secure any understanding as to the grave immediate economic issue between Japan and America, namely to lift the ban on steel, iron, gold and silver. In other words, from the point of view of racial questions the present unbalanced relationship is left as it is, as well as the declaration to fight against each other economically, which was recognized. Thus Viscount Ishii returns. He did not touch the vital and immediate economic issues between Japan and America. . . . America, following the declaration of the ban on steel, declared a ban on gold exportation. These declarations were directed against Japan as the objective nation, it is clear. The American Government at first explained the reason of the gold ban, saying that it was intended for preventing exportation of gold through Spain. But figures prove that it was not true. Some American newspapers discussed and clearly set forth that the object of the gold exportation was to prevent outflow of gold to Japan. Look at the American statistics. America from the beginning of the war continued to take in specie by means of excess of export in specie. In the fiscal year of 1916 (ending in July) it was $404,000,000. In the fiscal year of 1916 it was $685,000,000. After the American participation in the war in April the specie outflow every month showed an increase. From the Japanese point of view, in May there was Yen 50,000,000 of specie, in June Yen 69,000,000 and in August Yen 4,000,000 which was imported from America. The situation showed an increasing tendency. This is not only for the sake of settling the trade accounts between Japan and America. The settlements of accounts other than for the trade with America were made in New York. The specie was sent into Japan. Whereupon, after September 10, the exportation of specie for settling trade accounts was also prohibited. (There was only $850,000 which was excepted during the month of September.) That the objective of America's gold ban is Japan can be ascertained by the figures as stated before. We do not believe in hoarding up specie in great amounts. Mere hoarding up of specie is harmful, we know from the theoretical as well as the practical points of view. But today there is at home Yen 460,000,000 of specie, which is four or five times as much as before the war. We cannot agree with those who are fatally optimistic in saying that specie should be piled up in foreign markets. If the foreign trade is to be maintained in the present favorable condition it may be well and good. But it will be a proper thing to say that the war prosperity for Japan is now in a downhill state. Japan has encountered the changed economic situation wherein it is impossible to settle accounts with India, from which country Japan buys cotton to the amount of Yen 170,000,000, unless Japan sends specie. Certainly, beside the Indian council bills there is the trade with India. So only 20 or 30 more million yen are needed."

The tone of the Japanese newspaper comment in relation to America's embargo on gold has lately taken an independent attitude similar to that displayed towards the embargo of steel, and the *Tokio Asahi* now says that the ban on gold exportation to America has turned out to be rather a benefit to Japan. After mentioning that the question of how Japan should secure specie to settle accounts with India for cotton purchases has been a burning issue for some days that Tokio paper says that the government officials have yielded to agree to the proposition that any shortage shall be made up by specie shipment from Japan to India; in this way the issue had been settled for the time being and one of the results of the American gold ban, therefore, would be that Japan's export trade to China would become very advantageous. The editor explains why he connected India, America, and China with Japan, in the following manner, "Hereafter, exportation of raw cotton and cotton yarn from India to China will become more and more difficult. Japanese goods will replace India goods in China. Why? Between India and China, the trade returns show an enormous excess of imports into China over exports, just as the case of Japanese imports from India over exports. China must pay India an enormous amount of money to settle the accounts of trade. But as Japan has recently worried, China will also worry how to secure specie to settle accounts with India. Japan has now decided to ship about 20 or 30 million yen of gold to India for the purpose of settlement of accounts. (Although it may not be actually necessary to do so.) But China has no specie to ship to India for the same purpose. If she has any gold to send abroad the first thing China will have to do with it will be to ship it to Japan to settle her trade accounts with Japan because imports from Japan exceeds exports. Japan may reship to India the gold shipped in from China. Thus the worry which Japan had recently will disappear. If so, how do the Chinese spinners expect to secure their raw material? China does not produce enough raw cotton to accommodate her needs. She imports from India a great deal. But if on account of the specie troubles she cannot import a sufficient quantity of cotton from India, Chinese spinners may be obliged to shut down their mills. Is this not a favorable opportunity for Japan to take advantage of? Not only that, but China will experience the difficulty also of importing yarn from India. The cotton market in China will be monopolized by Japanese spinners. All other goods imported from India into China will come into the same state of competition with Japanese goods. Not only India, but also other Oriental and the South Sea countries will experience the same thing. The present is indeed a favorable time for Japanese authorities and the Yokohama Specie Bank to show their financial ability."

In America itself there is some discussion as to whether the effects of the gold embargo would survive the war. In the view of many, conditions after the war

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will be such at any rate as to require a large measure of artificial regulations on foreign trade, and if such should prove to be the case the gold embargo would represent only one element in a complex situation. One of the results of the embargo is to make credits easier for business men in America. The embargo has been the means of greatly enhancing the prestige of the Federal Reserve Board in the control of the country's gold reserves. One of the objects of the Federal Reserve system was to centralize gold reserves as much as possible and to put them under the charge of the Reserve Board in foreign operations. But the power of the board over gold movements in international exchange transactions was limited by the influence which the Reserve Banks could bring to bear in the actual market operations. Owing to the incomplete centralization obtained up to the time of America's participation in the war, the influence of the Reserve system was small. At one fell swoop the embargo now puts gold exports, at any rate, practically under the control of the Board.

Growth of Japan's Trade and Influence in the Yangtsze Valley

The following are excerpts from an article by K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese publicist who lived for some time in America, but at present in Japan, written from Shanghai September 28, as special correspondent for The New York Evening Post.

"In the earlier days, say up to fifteen years ago, England regarded the vast Yangtsze Valley as her exclusive sphere of influence, and indeed she had established a practical monopoly of trade and traffic in that region. But the twentieth century brought with it new actors upon the scene of Chinese commerce. . . . Today England's most formidable rival in commerce on the Yangtsze is Japan. . . . In spite of all that has been said about the Japanese advance in the Yangtsze region, British supremacy there remains unshaken, and because of her superior financial strength will remain so for many years to come. England made her advent in the Yangtsze region so far ahead of other countries that her position had, by the time other commercial nations began to take serious interest in China, become well-nigh impregnable. All along the Chinese coast and the Yangtsze River, she established settlements in the most advantageous places, with the effect that newcomers had to be satisfied with less convenient locations. . . . The extent of Japanese success in the Yangtsze Valley may be judged from Japanese activities in Hankow, where up to ten years ago the Japanese were a negligible quantity. As I sat one afternoon in the well-equipped dining-room of the Hankow Club, a British organization in the British concession, my host told me that the substantial buildings opposite and on both sides of the club were occupied by Japanese firms engaged in Chinese trade. A Japanese bank has invested a million dollars in the Chinese paper mill at Hankow. The Chinese Water and Light Company, of the same city, has borrowed $1,500,000 from a Japanese firm, while another Japanese concern has signed a contract with the Chinese Government to install a telephone system in the triplet cities of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang, whose total population is estimated at 1,500,000. In the Han Yeh Ping Company, which owns the iron works at Hanyang, the colliery of Pingshang, and the iron mines at Tayeh, Japanese money has been invested to the extent of some $15,000,000. To the Nan Shun Railway Company, a Chinese corporation operating a line from Kiukiang on the Yangtsze to Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi province, a Japanese firm has advanced $1,500,000. In Shanghai the largest cotton mill is Japanese. . . . Although England's commercial prestige on the Yangtsze remains still unaffected, the Englishmen in that region have begun to realize the serious nature of the competition which they will have to face in the future. A sign of this awakening is seen in their study of the Chinese language. Heretofore they have believed their own language to be the commercial language of the Orient, and have expected both the Orientals and the Occidentals in China to use the English language as the medium of trade."

Japanese Banking Enterprise

One of the main reasons why the Bank of Chosen has been given the right to issue notes in Manchuria is to push on the Government policy of unifying the financial system in Chosen and Manchuria, but at the same time it is announced by the Government that the Yokohama Specie Bank is relieved of this duty to cause it to devote more energy to the exchange business which is its main function.

Acording to a report to hand the Yokohama Specie Bank which has been released will try to promote monetary facilities to traders in India and South Pacific islands by opening more offices at some more important points there. At Rangoon already preparations have been completed by the bank for the opening of a new

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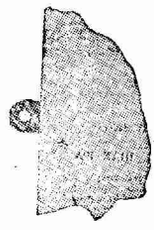

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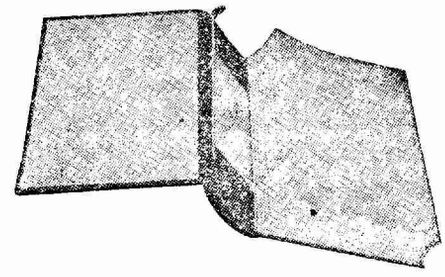

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

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office, which will be managed by Mr. Y. Shima, formerly the Manager of the bank's Shanghai office.

At Batavia also a new office will be opened shortly by the bank. This is by far the most important step the bank is credited with, according to some merchants, considering the fact that Java is the only country in that part of the Orient that is a creditor to India in trade. It is hoped by merchants dealing with India that the bank's purchase of bills on India through the new office will go a long way to smooth over the difficulty occasioned by the Indian exchange problem. The settlement of exchange accounts between Japan and China will also be facilitated because the bank is enabled to buy bills drawn by Chinese merchants in Java on their own country, which amount to more than Yen-100,000,000 yearly.

The bank will also take some steps to help Japanese wool men in purchasing the substitutes for Australian wool in South America. An official of the bank is staying now in Argentina and on the result of his investigations, it is reported, a new branch will be established either at Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro.

In Manchuria the bank will retain its branch offices at Dairen, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, and a few other towns to handle exchange business—*Japan Advertiser.*

Japanese Imitations of American Goods

The Pond's Extract Company, an American firm, has been marketing very successfully for the last four or five years their various products in China. The product seemed to "take" with the Chinese and the sale has been very successful. Now a competitor has appeared on the scene, and the representative of the American company's business in China finds that the competing product is an almost exact imitation of the Pond Company's product. He sent his salesmen to various Chinese dealers and when they asked for "Pond's Vanishing Cream" they were given a package, that to all outward appearances was the genuine. Closer examination however showed that it was not the genuine, but a clever imitation. The labels on the American product were duplicated to the minutest detail, the only difference being that the words, "Pond's Extract Company's Vanishing Cream" had been changed to "S. N. Million's Vanishing Pure Cream," and the name of the imitation had been printed in such a way that the average purchaser would not notice the difference. Even the monogram, "PEC" has been cleverly imitated on the lid of the jar. Closer examination showed a misspelled word which gave a clue, so when the matter had been traced down, it was found that a Japanese firm is doing the substituting.

Whether the American company can prevent this kind of business competition remains to be determined, for the matter is to be tested in the courts. But this illustrates the type of competition that American or other foreign firms have in China, unless they provide against it by registering their names and trade marks in Japan, with the Maritime Customs in China, and in the American consulates at the ports in China where the firm plans to do business. This, of course, will not prevent the imitation of the brands, but it will give some grounds for legal action and recovery for damages. In the past the Japanese firms that have been guilty of this practice have excused themselves by saying that the Germans did it in China before the war and American court records show that the same thing is not unknown in America.

It is of course no excuse for the Japanese firms to say that they were taught the practice by Westerners, for many other practices that were popular with Westerners a few years ago are not popular nowadays and will be exceedingly unpopular after the war. The dangerous thing from the standpoint of the American or European firm that does business in China is that Japanese firms use their imitations to get a foothold in the Chinese market. Then after the foothold has been gained, they gradually crowd out the original product. This will be possible in China, just as long as China has no modern patent or copyright laws, so the only thing the foreign firm can do now is to see that its product is registered properly and then see that it is given proper publicity in every possible way, so that the Chinese and other buyers in China will be educated to examine closely so that they can protect themselves.

An Important Unpublished Clause in the Grand Canal Loan

From the Peking & Tientsin Times' Peking Correspondent

With reference to the Siems-Carey Grand Canal Loan, the details of which I gave some days ago, it now appears that a very important clause in the contract was withheld from publication when the terms of the agreement were given out. According to this clause the contract or agreement, whichever it is termed, will not become operative or effective until it has been sanctioned by the legislature. That is to say the Parliament will have to be elected and convened and it will then have to vote on it before it is worth the paper it is written on. Just why this clause was inserted one can only imagine. It is possible to make several good guesses but the opinion expressed by an American the other day is a reasonable one. He said that there were so many shady contracts being secured through Chinese politicians, who were amenable to the usual persuasion, and which no Parliament in the world would pass if they were placed before them, that this American company had decided to have everything clean and above board and therefore considered that it was only right as the deal was an honest one that it should be placed before Parliament for approval. This may or may not be the case, but it is a sound line to take. During the past few months advantage has been taken of the unsettled state of China, politically and otherwise, to rush through a number of contracts, concessions, and agreements which would have been turned down without a moment's hesitation had there been a Parliament in power to guard the people's interests. Looking at the question fairly and honestly it is only right that the representatives of the people should have an opportunity to pass on the many deals entered into with outside nations by unscrupulous politicians who were considering their own interests before those of the country. If the clause in the present contract has been put in with that end in view it shows considerable commonsense on the part of the Chinese and if it is put in on the part of Messrs. Siems-Carey it redounds greatly to their credit. The fact that it was inserted at all is the great point for it shows that some effort is being made to protect this country, and leads to the hope that the numerous unfair contracts into which China has in some instances been forced will come in for re-examination at some future date.

Commercial and Financial Notes

With reference to the growing trade at Mukden in pigs' bristles, which article is usually exported abroad through foreign dealers at Tientsin, the Japanese paper at Dairen states that a few years ago several Japanese dealers, who were green hands in this line, "were imposed upon by the sharper dealers, thereby suffering severe losses, and were only too glad to wash their hands of the business."

One of the lines in which there has been a considerable increase in the imports to China from America during the past few years has been that of iron and brass bedsteads. Iron bedsteads were imported last year to China to a total of over 100,000 taels, and brass bedsteads to a value of about 37,000. taels. Of the iron bedsteads Shanghai took about one-fourth of the total quantity imported, while as regards brass bedsteads, Shanghai took nearly all, only a few having been re-exported to outports.

The United States Government during the week October 21-27 made additional loans of $55,000,000 to Great Britain and $40,000,000 to France. $25,000,000 was loaned to Great Britain on Oct. 20, while a further credit of $30,000,000 was made on Oct. 24. $20,000,000 was loaned to the French Government on Oct. 23, and another $20,000,000 was advanced to that Government two days later, Oct. 25. The United States Government has thus far loaned to the Allies $2,826,400,000. Of this sum Great Britain received $1,375,000,000 and France $810,000,000.

The W. R. Grace cargo steamer, Thor, 3,500 tons, bound from San Francisco to Shanghai, was lost on November 18, according to advices received at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of Shanghai this week. The boat contained between a thousand and fifteen hundred tons of cargo intended for Shanghai. The boat was of Norwegian registration but had been chartered recently by W. R. Grace & Company of San Francisco. No details of the sinking are known outside of the fact that it must have been caused by a storm. It has also been rumored that the N. Y. K. Sado Maru, also bound for Shanghai, went down about the same time.

The Standard Statistics Company of New York which has gained a wide reputation in America through its service in supplying statistics on financial matters to the large banks and trust companies of America, has recently enlarged its service and is now engaged in the matter of supplying daily statistical material dealing with foreign and international trade to American merchants and manufacturers. The service consists of a daily eight page bulletin containing in condensed form fully indexed for the busy executive, information pertaining to world-wide trade.

The Japanese paper at Dairen in noting the fact that there has been a stiffening in the price of rouble notes at Changchun explains that this rise was due to the fact that (1) roubles are rather scarce at Changchun, (this being the point where the Japanese and Russian railways meet in South Manchuria) because very little cargo is going forward to Russia at the present time; (2) the Russian front is in a state of truce and many persons are buying roubles in anticipation of an early close of the war; (3) many roubles are being sent to Japan at the present time.

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How much has been the total paper inflation of belligerent Europe during the war? This question is answered by the New York *Evening Post* of October 13 as follows: Eliminating Austria (which has refrained from making any statement of banknote or currency issues since July 1914) the outstanding paper currency of Russia, Germany, France and England on August 1 1914, was $3,112,000,000; it is now $17,000,000,000. Of this increase, $6,356,000,000 came in last year. Russia's increase has been greatest, both absolutely and proportionately. The Imperial Russian Bank's circulation increased from $817,000,000 at the war's outbreak to $7,335,000,000 last month. Germany follows, with an advance in the notes of the Imperial Bank from $473,000,000 before the war to $2,334,000,000 at the end of last August. In addition to that, the German "Darlehenskassen," or "loan bureaus," have issued $1,486,000,000 currency. Notes of the Bank of France grew from $1,337,000,000 at the war's outbreak to $4,264,000,000 this present week. Just $857,000,000 of this increase was made in the last year. In the case of the Bank of Italy, where notes in circulation advanced from $337,000,000 at the beginning of the war in Europe to $906,000,000 last July, more than 40% of the increase came in the last year. The increase in the Bank of England's circulation has been small—from $148,000,000 at the outbreak of hostilities to $203,000,000 early last month; but the "currency notes," of which none existed prior to the war, aggregated $873,000,000 at the beginning of September; $304,000,000 of these were put out in the past twelve months.

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The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. P. Bungey, Hongkong; Capt. A. Sommerville; Risser; Mrs. Mac. Haffic, Tsingtao; G. E. Brown; J. H. O'Malley; W. S. Parsons; Bevelot; Li Chinshin; G. A. Mackinzie; F. Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Horchner; Mr. and Mrs. V. O'Kane; Mrs. J. Chard, New York; A. Zinow, Hangchow; Mrs. M. C. Foster; B. E. Fulter, Hongkong; J. W. Paton, Hongkong; P. Bouinais.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. Beaman, Hankow; Mrs. Mckee, Hongkong; Miss Ina Martin; W. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smart; Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Dobinson; P. F. Bigel; Miss Parkhill; E. O. Thomas; R. J. Cooper; R. J. Stephen; Wm. Ed. Londt; J. E. Jacobs, Peking; G. B. Ott, Ningpo; Chow Kwei Zung, Nanking; Irving D. Jewell, Tientsin; Hugh W. Bradley, Wuchow; Mrs. Ketty Gabrielsen, Harbin; R. R. Gibson, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gulick, New York; W. A. Mitchell, Tientsin:, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Row; J. R. Green; H. de Hees; Jack Edmund, Hankow; E. H. Harrey.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Nov. 30	Last Quotation, Fri. Dec. 7	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Almas	10	10	10	10	
Gula Kalumpong	6.80	6.75	6.75	6.75	
Java Consolidated	17¼	17.00	17	17	
Kamunting	6	6	6	6	
Tanah Merah	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	
Tebong	18	17.50	17.50	17.50	
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
Yangtszepoo (ord.)	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.70	
Telephone	79.00	78.00	79 00	78.00	
New Eng. & S. B. Wks.	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	
Shanghai Dock	75	72.00	72.00	72.00	
Shanghai Gas	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
T. T. on London	4/1¼	4/2	4/2	4/1¼	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	
Mexican	73.0	72.5	73.0	72.5	
Native Int.	20	06	14	06	
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
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Forward	2/7	2/6	2/6¼	2/6	
Tendency	Quiet	Flat			

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New Books and Publications

China's Greatest Statesman of the Old School

Li Hung Chang, by J. O. P. Bland, (Makers of the Nineteenth Century, edited by Basil Williams). New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1917. U. S. $2.00 net.

THE author of this book was for many years Secretary to the Shanghai Municipal Council, a position which pays a greater salary than many Governors of American States receive. He has an intimate knowledge of affairs in China and the Far East, and has previously published several books, some of which may not have been very acceptable to educated Chinese. The style of all of them is characteristic of Mr. Bland's Irish temperament and maintains the same independent standard which made his secretaryship in Shanghai so efficient, but not always popular.

Li Hung Chang, whatever his faults, was certainly one of the greatest diplomats that China ever produced; of a commanding presence, with keen wit, and a knowledge of the world far in advance of the great majority of his fellow officials, he had a knack of injecting his personality into the imagination of the world in general, and of Americans, particularly on the occasion of his trip to the United States in 1896 in the course of a world tour, when considerable discussion arose as to whether or not it was beneath the dignity of American policemen to act as his sedan-chair bearers. Li Hung Chang's reputation suffered considerably as the result of his negotiations with the Russians for the leasing of Port Arthur and adjacent territory. His memory is perpetuated in Shanghai by a huge bronze monument situated in the campus of Nanyang College on Siccawei Road, and during the Chinese Revolution of 1911 a crowd of Chinese students vented their displeasure on Li's work in that respect by overturning the statue by means of ropes. However, we will proceed to some of the matters brought out in Mr. Bland's book.

Li Hung Chang was born in 1823, graduated at the age of 24 at the Metropolitan examinations, being third among 400 graduates. "He could recite whole volumes of the classics, backward or forward," curiously says this biographer, "and indite endless essays, in prose and verse, on any and every subject." Soon, however, he substituted the sword for the pen. It was in the Taiping Rebellion that he found his great opportunity. From the Hanlin, or college of preeminent scholars, he became a defender of the dynasty and a leader of those who fought against its enemies. In 1862, while engaged in efforts to suppress this rebellion, he was made Governor of Kiangsu; two years later the rebellion ended; and six years afterward Li Hung Chang was made Viceroy of Chihli, which high place he held from 1870 until 1894. "For forty years," Mr. Bland tells us, covering all this viceroyalty and more, "He labored with untiring energy to provide a *modus vivendi* between China and the outside world, boldly declaring to unwilling hearers the causes and results of China's defenseless state; but never, during all these years, did he attempt, either by precept or example, to stem the chief source of her weakness, the deep-rooted dishonesty of the mandarin class."

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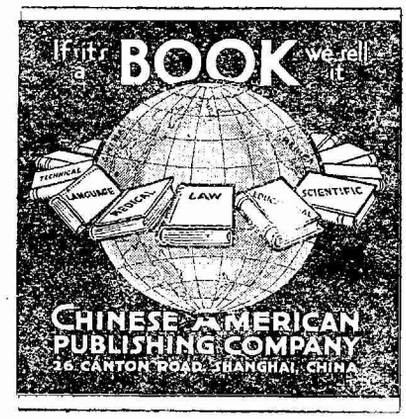

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In 1894 war came between China and Japan; the Imperial forces were defeated; and Li Hung Chang lost his yellow jacket, the purple bridle, and other honors, as a result. Even then he did not lose his power, although removed from the viceroyalty. The year after, he negotiated the important treaty of Shimonoseki; and in 1896 he was made envoy to the Czar's coronation, from which he visited European capitals and the United States. Later he served as viceroy at Canton; and when the Boxer rising came her Majesty Tzu Hsi, still true to her early faith in him, recalled him to his old post as Viceroy of Chihli, "there being urgent need of a diplomat versed in foreign affairs." "Li was an old man, and tired," we are told; "he was suffering severely from the illness which ended his life in the following year. Yet never for a moment did it occur to him to decline the dangerous and disagreeable task assigned to him." He was still loyal to the Throne. He remained so until he died, in November, 1901.

"Bearing the brunt of his country's affliction and mistakes—a pathetic but very dignified figure, manfully striving to save something from the wreck of Tzu Hsi's fortunes, to abate something of the vengeful demands of the Powers. He died as he had lived, in the forefront of the battle, wearing his heavy harness

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Shanghai.
30 N. Szechuen Road and 28 Nanking Road.

with indomitable courage . . . . Even on his deathbed he fought on, resisting Russia's claims that he should pay her price of 'friendship' by signing away the Manchurian provinces. Finally, having made an honorable peace for her Majesty and prepared the way for her return to Peking and power, he died, regretting only that he could not live to see the old Buddha once again."

Taoism

A paper written for the Soochow Literary and Missionary Society by Roger D. Wolcott of Soochow Academy, American Church Mission, Soochow, Kiangsu, China, October, 1917.

This pamphlet of some fifty pages discusses the founding and growth of Taoism in China from its early stages to the present time, when, in the words of the author,

"The Chinese, I mean the educated and the better classes, realize that Taoism is dying fast. The Taoist gods and fairies will eventually be the subjects of a fascinating Chinese mythology, and very probably will be believed in by the ignorant for centuries to come. The wonderful philosophy and literature of Chuang Tzu, Lao Tzu and other early Taoist scholars ought to hold a more important place in Chinese education than it does today. There is no doubt in my mind that China's pre-Christian sages and holymen would have followed the Christ if they had lived after Christianity came to China. These Christian sages who set such high moral codes and strove so bravely and persistently to find God centuries before Christ's birth ought to be used by Christian evangelists today as connecting links between the Chinese and Christianity, and as levers to raise the Chinese up to the Christian faith."

That Taoism in China is doomed we have but to again quote from the author's remarks in the introduction:

"The influence of Taoism has been tremendous, but it is doomed just as surely as witch-craft, mythological religion, alchemy were doomed in the West by the advance of education, clear-thinking, true science. Superstition, quack medicine and antiquated science is far from obliterated in progressive America and Europe to-day, after general education, true religion, accurate science have held full sway for centuries and decades. Do not ask that Taoism fall in a day, when Christianity and sound science, medicine and progressive education are still new in China. Every patient cured by a western physician is, possibly unwittingly, a blow to Li Zung Yang's influence. Every boy who has studied geography and history and physiology and Christianity, whether in a modern Chinese government school or in a mission school is possibly unintentionally, a crusader against Taoism; and this army opposed to ignorance increases many-fold every year."

Secret of Typewriting Speed

By the World's Champion Typist, who wrote 143 words a minute for an hour in the International Speed Contest held in New York, Margaret B. Owen. Chicago: Forbes and Company. Price. G. $1.00.

It is always fascinating to read how the champion in any line of endeavor reached the top and when the leader has the gift of actually showing others how to get there it is doubly interesting. Miss Margaret B. Owen has done this in her remarkable book, "The Secret of Typewriting Speed" (Forbes and Company). This gifted woman attracted the world's attention by setting a new standard for typewriting speed. Four times she has won the world's typewriting speed championship. The last time by writing 143 words a minute for an hour, which means striking the keys twelve times every second and means writing faster than the ordinary person can dictate. Unselfishly, she has given in this book the original methods which she followed to develop this wonderful speed. In these days when the nation needs the highest possible efficiency from every man and woman, it is the duty of every business office in the land to become acquainted with the Owen Method of Typewriting described in this book. And no stenographer can afford not to read the book, for it makes the work of typing easier as well as speedier. It shows how to completely master the typewriter.

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